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LENNOX AND ADDINGTON HISTORICAL SOCIETY

PAPERS AND RECORDS

VOL XII

THE NAPANEE STANDARD
1862-3

NAPANEE ONTARIO
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY
1926

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VOL XII

THE NAPANEE STANDARD
1862-3

COMPILED AND EDITED
By WALTER S. HERRINGTON K.C. F.R.S.C.

NAPANEE, ONTARIO
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PUBLICATIONS OF
LENNOX AND ADDINGTON HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Vol I	Chronicles of Napanee	June 12	1909
Vol. II	Early Education	Sept. 19,	1910
Vol. III	The Casey Scrap Books (Part I)	Nov 15	1911
Vol IV	The Casey Scrap Books (Part II)	June 14,	1912
Vol V	The Bell and Lang Papers.	March 14,	1914
Vol VI	Pioneer Life on the Bay of Quinte, by W S Herrington	May 4,	1915
Vol VII and VIII	Debate, House of Assembly April, 18 1836.	Nov 8,	1916
Vol IX.	The Canniff Collection	Oct 18,	1917
Vol X	Newspapers of the County	Feb 10	1919
"War Work of Lennox and Addington		April 1	1922
Vol XI	The North American 1862-4	April 16,	1925
Vol XII	The Napanee Standard 1862-5		

INTRODUCTION

In our last volume we published extracts from The North American, a journalistic venture of two brothers, G. W. and I. B. McMullen. The chief cause of the failure of this paper to secure a lasting foothold in this county was the existence of The Standard, a rival and well established weekly in Napanee also conducted by two brothers Thomas S. and Alex. Henry. A more extended reference to The Standard will be found in Volume X of our publications, Newspapers of the County." In our archives we have a fairly complete file of The Standard but in this volume we propose dealing only with those issues covering the same period as the issues of the North American referred to in our last volume. The county has reason to be proud of having produced two such excellent papers. The period 1857-8 was one of momentous interest not only to Canada and the North American continent but the whole world. It was a period of political transition for many countries. A period of great suspense a period calling for statesmanship of the highest order. It is most interesting to note how these great events were treated by the press of the day. By a careful study of the editorials we get an insight into the daily lives and thoughts of our forefathers and see history in the making at close range. These two papers of over sixty years ago when compared with the country press of to-day will lose nothing by the process. Both as to the dissemination of news and editorial views upon the leading events they are vastly superior to our average weekly.

W. A. DEACHMAN

Extracts from
The Napanee Standard, 1862-3

For years the leading men o Lennox and Addington had felt that the interests of our county were not well served by contending non-connection with Frontenac but no active steps were taken to bring about a separation until The Standard in its issue of August 28th 1862, threw down the gauntlet in a leading editorial from which we extract the following:—

County of Lennox and Addington

The position of this important County is not what its capabilities might make it—not what evident destiny calls that we as its inhabitants should make it.

It is possible for the best means to be unused. The best facilities unemployed will be of no avail to raise either family individual or community in the scale of human progress. Means are available good only as mind and energy are brought to bear in their proper employment. The materials and facilities are it may be, providential or fortuitous—these may have little to do in influencing home—they exist independent of him—they are like his own existence, or his birth-place or the circumstances in which he enters the world, not of his own making. But in the scenes of busy life associated as man is with the various circumstances of his own existence, it is for him faithfully to ply his energies in order to make the best of the advantages in which he is surrounded for his own advantage and the elevation of the race.

Dreams will have the best chances for want of activity their time lies heavily upon them, they are disgusted with the hum and bustle of the busy world and as they drag themselves along always distanced by progress, they complain that the world will not let them close out their existence as they desire. The shabby unpainted house the rickety fence, the dilapidated outbuildings, the litter of decomposing matter around the premises outside, and the housekeeping and furniture, etc. of fifty years ago inside, are the manifestations of this state of feeling in the individual and add a number of such men and establishments together and you have a community get up on this

principle. Dormant energies of mind with bodily inflictions telling of its existence. A war of struggle nature with the advance of civilization and the improvement of the race.

This state of things in the individual and in the community must be avoided. Progress is the destiny of the race and this is especially true in the growing country. Our County is not far behind the best and most enterprising in this fair land, but it must not be forgotten that there are difficulties which must be removed ere we can fully enjoy the advantage of the facilities afforded us for improvement.

Look at our County geographically or statistically look at it in the length of time which it has been set off or in the wealth and intelligence of its inhabitants or in what view you please, and compare it with other counties possessing all the privileges and advantages of independent counties, and tell us, does it suffer in comparison with them? We think not.

We must have our County set off from Frontenac—we should be no longer compelled to feed the latter with our business, as we must do so long as we remain in our present situation.

The effect of remaining as we now are is, that we are unsatisfied in our own estimation, as well as in the estimation of others. Indeed, it appears that the Kingstonians are disposed almost to ignore our existence but as a sort of trifling appendage to their great County. Notwithstanding a very large export and import business done both at our port and railroad depot, some of the newspapers of our indulgent mother city would have our port closed as a regular port of entry and would have us trudge to Kingston to do our custom duty as well as to attend court and do other necessary business. The truth is although we are equally important and wealthy with them they have come to the conclusion that we think little of ourselves and as a consequence they can use us as they see fit. To stand up firmly for our position—to ask for a separate existence and have it as a plain duty and must be done before Lennox and Addington can attain to that position of which it is capable.

To speak of the expense to which we would be driven in the erection of buildings, support of a full staff of County officials, etc. etc. is to talk of refusing to take a crop

which whatever may be the present seat, will remunerate before the County has time fully to organize. Remunerations will arise in many ways but the actual increase of value of property in the County alone will more than counterbalance all the expenditure which would be necessitated at the beginning of a new separate existence. We go for secession and are pleased to know that the constitution does not deny it to us but has made provision for it.

We trust that our citizens generally and our municipalities in their corporate capacity will take action in this matter and that we shall soon see Lennox and Addington in some chosen, and favorably situated centre, adorned and beautified with such County buildings as may be deemed requisite.

The honor due to our ancestors, and the interests of this fine County demand it, and we look soon to know that the enterprise of our people expressed in a legitimate way has secured it.

We can afford to devote some space to the affairs of the neighbouring republic as this was the most critical period in its history. Canadians could not shut their eyes to the awful struggle that was going on at their very doors and as the British Parliament had seriously discussed the wisdom of intervention the question was of vital interest to Canada. The editor in a masterly editorial of September 11th lays bare the situation from a Canadian standpoint. It will be seen that the editor had a pretty clear grasp of the situation when it is borne in mind that Lincoln's proclamation for Emancipation was not issued until the week following the appearance of this editorial:—

The North and South

The chances of war are various, and depend upon circumstances which cannot be observed in advance, and against which it is impossible fully to prepare. But there are some things which may be said to be essential to success, ordinarily, and some features of a cause which a priori argue against the likelihood of a favorable issue.

The first and most important element likely to secure triumph is a good cause, or at least the confidence in the goodness of our cause; for it matters but little after all whether the cause is really worthy so that we have confidence in it. Having large personal interests at stake will sometimes come to us to brace us to a successful encounter even where our cause is bad.

To have extensive legislative knowledge, with executive powers entrammelled by the popular will is almost essential to success in any enterprise. When legislators in hasty rash shortsighted or excessive action tardy bantering, spasmodic almost invariably failure and disgrace will ensue.

In the pending struggle between the northern and southern sections of the United States, we are led to witness a state of things in which we find illustration of the above remarks.

The South inaugurated this sanguinary encounter. They had controlled the North in legislation etc. for years and especially to secure protection and extension to their peculiar institution had they succeeded in the most high-handed measures. They had made those States in which slave labor had exhausted the soil, and rendered it unfit to produce tobacco and cotton, slave-breeding states the produce of which sold under the auctioneer's hammer were sent farther south and west to break up and till the immense and unbounded prairies of that vast region. The home production of slaves had become a business of sufficient emolument to keep such men as General Lee in effluence in his Virginian palaces. They lolled in ease on their couches, fanned by Toby's and Cuffy's, servants born in their own houses, and these wenches raised the stock, on the sale of which they lived at ease. Selfishness had so wrought itself into their sordid souls that every feeling of humanity had forsaken them. They became worse than brute in their practices. These own sons and daughters, their nephews and nieces and grandchildren were sold into eternal captivity. Some of the fairest of women were purchased with intent to prostitute them and when lust was satiated sold them again to similar monsters to run a round of sickening debauchery till death liberated them from that which is worse than death.

The most sacred ties of family relationship were ruthlessly torn asunder and when the man would now and then speak out, his utterances were punished with the most cruel flagellations and scourgings or with death inflicted without thought of trial, and in the most summary way.

The white man who dared to assert the wrong of these infernal transactions was regarded and treated as a public enemy denounced and threatened or without warning hung on a convenient tree. The minister of the sanctuary

was gagged, and dared not proclaim that gospel in its fullness which is known in its sacred influences to make all men free and equal. The whole North were made hands of negro catchers, and thus compelled to aid and abet the monstrosities of their southern masters. The superior race must thus have its brutal and cruel way, and to attempt to arrest the progress of its iniquity is to cause its instant separation from those whose power might, peradventure, prove corrective of its present course.

Here, and nowhere else is the cause of the war now raging with such violence, and producing such disastrous consequences in the neighboring Republic. Let them claim what they may to be the cause it is no other than slavery. This is the Southern Diana, and their cry as ever has been, in effect "great is this Diana" of the South, and to save it they will risk, and have risked their all. Treasure and blood have been poured out like water in this horrible cause. They would live idly. They would have their wants administered to by their bondmen. They would gratify their lusts and therefore the ferocity with which they fight against superior numbers and discipline. They have not a good cause, but because selfishness prompts, the place is supplied by miscreants. This is the real case with the South, only partially delineated however.

The North who are second on the scene of action in this struggle, were thought by the friends of humanity to have a good cause. Their effort was supposed to be directed against slavery, at least against its extension. But their course was not definite. They failed to present before the nation an idea sufficient to raise to action the force of the people. Instead of a great and worthy fact, a figment is raised as the object for which the nation must mobilize and fight. Dismission an object which might fire the ardor and of a one man government but cannot appeal to the masses, is the object. Let us preserve the Union. This is the cry of the North. Thousands thought that under this miserable mean lay another great important governing cause, and that this cause would in course of time evolve itself viz. the destruction of the national curse—the removal of the autumnal sin—the purging of the national vitals slavery.

Under the impression of this hoped for but undisclosed object, many volunteered fought bravely and died while many not in battle strife paid and prayed for their brothers

and for the success of the cause for which they vainly hoped they were fighting. But there was uncertainty as to the intervention and policy of the North. There was hesitancy in their councils and want of promptness in their executive and hence want of success.

But driven to a declaration of their principles, the Northern executive declare this policy. That Union with slavery intact or the Union with slavery impaired, or the Union with slavery destroyed but the Union.

Rash! say the millions of the North. What! fight, and sacrifice, and suffer and die by thousands on the gory battlefield for a figment! a name! a myth demolished! Not we. The muscle slackens, the nerve loses its activity, the grasp relaxes, and the northern armies fully equipped and drilled, are driven before the Southern ragtags and instead of Richmond being taken Washington is beleaguered and Maryland is possessed by the enemy of the Northern Government. Kentucky is again the scene of bloodshed and even Ohio itself is threatened by the slave power. McDowell may be blamed for the first "Bull Run." McClellan for not following the retreat of the rebels from Manassas and making short work of them before they reached their strenchments at Richmond. Pope may be blamed for want of generalship at the second Bull Run. Regiments may be blamed for retreating without orders, and skedaddling when no foe opposed them. Timid men may be ridiculed for stampeding toward peaceful shores to evade conscription. But it is of no use. There is a cause for all this. When men fight they want something to fight for. Place a sufficient object before them and generally they will do so. The South have done so for a selfish object the North have refused, because of the absence of any object. Fremont's views and course adopted and pursued to the utter eschewing of the miserable policy and course of the present administration and the rebellion would have been crushed and means inaugurated for the removal of its cause, and the enjoyment of permanent peace by this continent. As it is will be the border states especially are suffering for the enormous sin of slavery as it existed the whole nation is suffering and must suffer for the tolerance afforded to it, and for their refusal to put to it the hand to remove it, when it was in their power to do so. What the end shall be deponent saith not, but supposeth that, as the leading forces of the

he figures are so close together something final must soon be the result.

In looking back upon this war we are too prone to regard it as a fight for emancipation of the slaves and lose sight of the fact that the real issue was the perservation of the Union and it was not until the war was well under way that Lincoln's proclamation was issued as a means towards that end. In his issue of October 9th, the editor comments upon the effect of the proclamation.

Emancipation

Various have been the conjectures formed as to the effects of the President's proclamation emancipating all slaves found in states and parts of states in rebellion against the United States government on the first of January 1863.

In the North a large party heartily favoring the Union cause, feared that the hands of the Confederacy would be strengthened by the border states looking upon the measure as a mark of ingratitude to them, and a recklessness in regard to their interests—that loyal citizens of seceding states would feel aggrieved at this additional prospective loss being imposed upon them who as they could not be held responsible in reason for the conduct of the majority and that rebels actually and declaredly such would be driven to desperation and would sacrifice and fight more determinedly seeing the strife was now against a government whose positive intention was to destroy their favorite institution. These effects, however have not followed to any great extent. The truth is, the border states see in slavery as the cause of this unnatural war an evil which they must get rid of and many are not inclined to put the evil day off but are willing at once to make the sacrifice necessary. They would save the Union even at the sacrifice of the peculiar institution. They very well know that a Union established and cemented on slavery principles cannot be permanent and that another war breaking out they must be, as they are now the greatest sufferers.

The same common sense view appears to be taken by men still loyal to the Union in seceding states. They know that more lenity has been shown than could have been expected under the circumstances that the Federal

government has acted toward her subjects a according states in the most merciful and indulgent manner in hope of restoring the authority of the government and the majesty of law with as little disruption of the social fabric as possible, and that now that the rebellion refuses to yield to such measures and severe ones must be resorted to, and are fully justifiable. Society must be reconstructed as the effects of the war have already been completely disorganizing and they will not be careful to leave in the reconstructed mass, the very elements which have caused this present disruption and its consequent misery. They are prepared to make sacrifices to secure in future, a healthy body politic. And the action in the rebellion instead of being nerved to greater strength by this proclamation equal before it, because of its moral force, an appeal ing to their reason and to their heart and because it reveals a state of things in the Washington Cabinet and in the North generally which they were not prepared to receive. They never dreamed either that President Lincoln a had courage to take such a step, or if he had that he would do so, in face of what they understood to exist in the North namely a strong feeling in favor of leaving the colored race in their present position.

Trifling indeed will be the advantage from this bold humanitarian act of the North and great beyond estimate will be the good a is ing from it.

It will tend to paralyze the South by shearing it of much of its strength. It will tend to give the North the sympathies of the Christian world will give it an object, instead of an idea to fight for and will thus do much to bring this inhuman warfare to a humane end.

What we want to see is peace restored and satisfaction on the basis of equal rights and privileges to all. Without such a basis no peace can be permanent in the face of the intelligence and Christianity of this land and day.

The Carter-Macdonald ministry had been defeated in May and a new government formed with John Sandfield Macdonald and L. V. Sicotte at its head. Its tenure of office was very precarious and that confederation was already finding favor as a solution of the political situation is apparent from an editorial of October 24th 1862. These comments appear in an article commenting upon a speech made by Sir A. T. Galt in Manchester England.

Confederation

The subject of a federation of the British North American provinces was presented as a prominent topic in Mr Galt's address—a subject which may be expected to be one of a leading character in the legislatures of those provinces till a federation takes place for it is only a matter of time The interests of each will demand that legislation taking the interests of the whole into account, will be most fatal to the full development of the resources of these great countries. We would suppose that a great saving might be effected in the machinery of government in this united form Besides, as Britons we want it in order to give us that position which it will be difficult for us to obtain associated as we are with the non-progressive French of Lower Canada

The idea prevails extensively at home that Canada is able to protect herself either in peace or war and the sentiments of Mr Galt in this matter are sparingly endorsed by the press of Britain The fact is, our trans-Atlantic relatives are waking up to the idea that we are somebody and that our country and resources are worthy of consideration Mr Galt's speech and the discussion upon it, in the Chamber of Commerce in Manchester will do us good although we may not fully adopt his sentiments. The more Canada is known in England the more will be our advantage, as emigration will be encouraged and emigration of the very kind required for the development of the resources of the country

Parliament met on the 12th February 1863, and the editor upon the same day tendered some wholesome advice to the new ministry and to the members in general

Meeting of Parliament

To-day our Legislative Chambers assemble for the dispatch of business of this young country A more important session if we may judge in advance by the nature of questions which must come before our Legislatures and the critical times in which we live never was held in our country Material moral and educational progress will be promoted or hindered in a large degree by the course pursued in the times in which we are now living

Men never had a better opportunity to see the right clearly and they never were more completely freed from anything in the shape of a dictatorial or domineering spirit on the part of those in power. Independent thought speech and action are enjoyed to the fullest extent, and we trust will be used, to the full ulfilling of every measure, and that at the same time that fearful waste of time which too often characterizes the sittings of our Parliament will be avoided. We have our doubts as to the present ministry standing through this session. It may and I so in the very nature of the case, may stand for years. It should be the prayer of the devout in all parts of our land that our Legislators may be endued with wisdom equal to the task which they have undertaken.

From week to week The Standard continued to report the proceedings in Parliament but refrained from comment until March 5th when the editor was evidently no longer able to control his pent up feelings.

Parliamentary

Nearly a month has transpired since the assembling of our Provincial Parliament, and what has been accomplished? Utterly nothing! The debate upon the Speech from the Throne is still going on and may close some time. It may be right that the country's money should be thus thrown away but we have our doubts of it. It may be necessary to spend three weeks in sparring across the House, but we have no proof of its necessity. It may be right that the people should honor men with the position of legislators and then hear uncomplainingly while they spend their days by the dozen and a pay out of the people's money during strife but trying the powers as jurymen to orators by abusing one another in the House, and then like lawyers after court locking arms, and repairing to the restaurant to enjoy themselves on champagne and oysters at public cost but we have not been convinced of it.

Six dollars per day and many appears by trifling but really costly etceteras may appear unimportant, but we claim that the country ought to have value for it. Many of the men who are under this pay and are supposed to be Solons for wisdom would not be worth $1 per day at this season of the year at home; while to most of them it is a merciful dispensation which has sent them to Quebec for while there they are safe from their creditors and may

If the Session be well stretched out, gather enough to stave off their creditors for another year.

If our legislative halls were replenished with men who had been brought up in ease, and style, and luxury we might then more easily help to witness the state of things which exists: but while the majority are men who have risen from the ranks, whose hands have been accustomed to do business with dispatch at home, it becomes unutterable

It is really intolerable. Time enough has already been spent to do half the business of the session, and it may be said nothing is done! Three weeks have passed, costing the country above $50,000, and business is not inaugurated.

No better opportunity could be afforded for a man making himself felt in the House than is now given by taking to task severely both government and opposition, and 'showing them up,' till they are made to burn with shame, confess their faults and go to work and do the business, for which although so poorly qualified they are sent to Parliament

In the same issue the editor pays a high tribute to David Roblin Esquire, who died on the first of March in his 51st year after a lingering illness extending over eighteen months. No man served the county more faithfully than he. He was warden of the united counties of Frontenac and Lennox and Addington for seven years and represented the county of Lennox and Addington in Parliament from 1854 until 1861. Roblin's Hill east of the town of Napanee was named after him Upon its summit he built the large brick residence where he spent the last few years of his life honored and respected by all classes of the community For eighteen consecutive years he was in the council board of the township of Richmond and was the prime mover a building in 1832 the Richmond Road, which runs through the village of Roblin so named after him He was a son of John Roblin U.E.L., the progenitor of the Roblins of Adolphustown and Prince Edward county

In the spring of 1863 Jeff Davis in accordance with the request of the Congress of the Southern Confederacy issued an address to the people of the South congratulating them upon their unions ability when confronted with the most formidable combination of naval and military armaments ever gathered for the conquest of an enemy In The Standard's editorial comments upon this address we see reflected the views of Canadians upon the merits of the cause of the South

Address of Jeff Davis to the People of the South

We freely concede that in the abnormal state of things now existing in the South it appears to be impossible to do without slave labor but when an abnormal state of things has supervened it is not only our duty but the necessity which is laid upon us to restore society to a condition of health and soundness. Never can real happiness be enjoyed or reasonably hoped for till the cause of the evil is removed. Slavery is the Upas of Southern institutions and society. It will grow worse and worse till the axe is laid to the root of the tree, and this "sum of all villainies" banished from this fair continent.

The coolness with which those concerned speak of this monster cruelty proclaims most unmistakably that avaricious selfishness has effectually blinded their eyes and that a worse than Pharaoh-like hard-heartedness has taken hold upon them and no doubt Providence is preparing a Moses for the deliverance of their down-trodden fellowmen.

Well-spun theories may be got up in favor of this enormous crime, arguments apparently logical and satisfactory to interested parties may be adduced in its favor but both theory and argument will vanish before the honest consciousness of right in man, which leads him to see such beauty in the inspired sentiment "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them." The slave system with its ten thousand refuges of lies, would fall in a moment before the honest and practical application of this sentiment.

Jeff Davis, as the head and representative of this would-be Slave Confederacy may boast of valor and patriotism and resources, he may invoke the continued aid of the interested and blinded planters and overseers of the revolted states, he may call up the enthusiasm of the pampered and work repudiating sons of planters whose education and position have been secured by the labor of their suffering fellowmen. He may invoke the aid of the Southern Mamma who too idle to feed herself much less to cook her own food, has been spoon fed from her cradle by her domestic perhaps as intellectual naturally as herself and perhaps, indeed the daughter of the same sire. He may gather around him an army of slave-catchers, and their bloodhounds, used to hunt down their fellowmen,

who groaning for liberty followed their God-imparted instincts & endeavoring to attain it. He may bring to bear upon personally and visibly as no doubt he has actually Apollyon and his armies of devils. He may marshal them all and he will not succeed, because truth and right ecumenic benevolence humanity every good principle is against Him.

His address is well worded but contains an ample illustration of the depth to which human nature will sink when under selfish influences.

On the 18th April 1863 at a meeting of the Reeves and Deputy Reeves of the county of Lennox and Addington a resolution was carried that Napanee be the County Town of the new county. This was the last step necessary to secure the desired legislation to make the separation an accomplished fact. The resolution was forwarded to the sitting member Mr. Augustus Hooper who found himself in a very awkward position. He carried on business at Camden East and his business interests were closely allied with those of Newburgh and Newburgh was dissatisfied with the site had adopted in choosing the County Town and claimed that the question should be submitted to a vote of the people. A counter petition signed by scores of Mr. Hooper's supporters was also forwarded to him. We can readily see how the question of the separation of the county and the choosing of a county town threatened to play an important part in the next parliamentary election which did not seem to be far distant. The Standard sounded a note of warning in the issue of May 7th 1863

The County Town Question

It may be supposed that the exciting state of things ensuing at Quebec may keep the question of the location of our County Town in the shade. The petition of the Reeve of Newburgh has been thrown out of court on account of the required notice not having been given. A petition will no doubt be forwarded by the friends of Newburgh & it has not a ready game, either praying for the question to be deferred or for an appeal to the people. Should the present ministry & I am some think they will and the J. A. Macdonald party be reinstated in power the Newburgh people will use cause to run the obstruct ons which they have thrown in the way of the prompt settlement of this question for no doubt J. A.

will give all his influence in favor of the Counties remaining as they are. It is to be hoped, that for the interest of the County, as well as for Napanee, the matter will not be allowed to sleep, but that a vigilant eye will be kept toward this question and that no necessary effort will be spared to secure our rights in this important matter.

The editor's prophecy respecting the fall of the Macdonald-Sicotte ministry came sooner than he expected. While the proprietors Messrs. Henry and Brother, naturally leaned towards the conservative party there was little in the editorial columns to indicate their political allegiance. There was a general feeling throughout both Upper and Lower Canada that the existing relation between the two provinces had reached the point where some remedy must be sought. It seemed impossible to form a government capable of successfully handling the situation. In an editorial of May 14th the editor gives us his views upon the best solution of a most perplexing problem.

Defeat of the Government

The vote of want of confidence in the present government, which was introduced by John A. Macdonald was carried by a majority of five, and will result in the proroguing of Parliament and a general election forthwith. Many constituencies are on the qui vive, leading politicians are more than ordinarily complaisant, and other signs show the value which is set upon the people at certain times, by the self-denying aspirants for public favor.

We have never taken sides with or against the present government. In many respects we thought them equal to their predecessors, and have no changed our opinion. But either they or their too warm friends promised too much more than they had energy to accomplish. The truth is as we are situated in connection with Lower Canada it is impossible to do much to mend matters. Form any government you choose and as the Brown-Dorion a few years ago and the Macdonald-Sicotte of the present day promise as they may they cannot do as they would. The elements are adverse and cannot coalesce. You never can make an Upper Canada Protestant constituency to be satisfied with the doings of a member who must work in harmony with a Lower Canada Romanist. It is out of the question. Some arrangement must be entered into by which each section may manage its own

local affairs and by which matters affecting the country as a whole, may be settled by a general representative body from all parts concerned.

A Federation of the different parts of British North America is the only cure for the miserable state of things which exists.

The vote on the question of want of confidence was a very full one, almost all the members being present and voting yea or nay. We would have preferred our member's name appearing on one side or the other. No doubt he can explain fully and as effectually the cause of his absence from his place at this important juncture in the session. No doubt his absence will be handled against him by his opponents.

By this time the next issue appeared the fight was on and Richard J. Cartwright (afterwards Sir Richard) made his debut in the political arena of Canada. The Standard published his first address to the electors on May 21st 1863, and in announcing Mr. Cartwright's candidature the editor gave expression to views of which any paper might well be proud.

The Coming Election

We were called to stop the press, while our last issue was passing through in order to publish the address of R. J. Cartwright Esq. to the electors of this County. Mr. Cartwright is determined to take time by the forelock and secure all the advantage which being early in the field will afford. We defer our criticisms on Mr. C.'s address till we have an opportunity of seeing what others propose, who may seek similar honors to those sought by him. There is little danger but there will be a full team in the field, not less than four we imagine and we may expect stirring times.

Could we reach the ears of every voter we would press one point, namely the danger of encouraging any man as a candidate for your suffrages who will trifle with the purity of the elective franchise. The man whose vote can be purchased at any price whosoever he may be, is not worthy of the name of man. He should be marked as a vile miscreant, and scouted wherever he appears.

Whether the price be the fawning smile or familiar approach of the man who under other circumstances would not notice him, the whiskey treat or dinner or the press

of the day on which the vote is given, whatever the prize may be, let the man who would corrupt a voter, by influencing him in any such unfair way, be given to understand that he is not the man to whom may be entrusted the interests of this fine county. We wish earnestly that the County Seat matter be settled before the time of the election. One chosen to represent the people should not be put in by a sectional vote. Let the ground be clear of local questions and influences if possible. A man put into Parliament by a section, will be expected to serve the interests of that section especially, and cannot be as well prepared to promote the interests of the whole, as one elected on broad and general principles. Let us look to our manhood as Britons, and act and vote independently. Let us be slow to make promises but when they are made for good reasons, let it be the same as though the act were performed. Let every voter look with contempt upon the man who would offer to purchase his influence or vote by personal consideration. Our manhood as sons of British sires, is too valuable to be bartered for any material considerations. Therefore whatever personal advantage we may suppose would arise from the election of such and such a man we must look only to the public good and give that man our vote and influence who in our judgment will do most, not for us as individuals or as sections, but for the good of the whole.

To those who are not familiar with the history of the Cartwright family I might explain that the town of Napanee is built upon what was formerly known as the Cartwright estate and the Cartwright family were the largest landowners in the town in 1863. Richard John was then twenty-eight years of age. He lived in Kingston and was personal friend of John A. Macdonald. He was a conservative but very careful y abstained from appearing to the electors upon party grounds.

To the Electors of Lennox and Addington

Gentlemen:—In compliance with the wishes of no m considerable number of you body I have determined to present myse l as a candidate for the honor of representing this County a the ensuing Parliament.

In so doing, I heartily wish t were in my power to congratulate you, as in former times, on the favorable prospects before us.

But on t m, I would be pa ter ng with my own con victions, and would be utterly unworthy of your con fidence I I did not say frankly that I consider the present aspect of ou affairs, economically and pol tically such as to justify the gravest apprehensions.

Causes over wh ch we can exercise no control may at any instant involve us n a war of the most desperate character and how ll we are prepared to endure such a calamity may be judged from the act that even now after fifty years unbroken peace we are so completely unable to bring our expenditure within our legitimate income that a m nistry pledged to retrenchment are forced to submit an estimate of three mill ons expenditure n one single year while the best they can promise for the future is that the next budget wi l be only deficient by about one million of dollars!

It wou d be waste of words to point out to you at length the dangers with which such a state of things is pregnan for myself I will on y say that if honored with your confidence, the l ne of po icy I am prepared to advocate may be defined in two words.

Retrenchment and Defence!

I desire earnestly to see ou ordinary expenses reduced within the limits of ou ordinary income but I desire no less ardently to see th s country put n an efficient state of defence and I am ready to support any measure th t will within our means to carry out which promises to attain that end satisfactorily Indeed such appears to me the overwhelming importance of these two ob ects that I am willing to sink all minor differences whatever till they are accomplished and therefore must from th s address a l leave the bric ac reference to several upon on which I might otherwise have dwelt at more length

I beg however that you will a l distinct ly understand that I have not the least reluctance to express my opinion on any given subject should you a any time think fit to call upon me to do so during the canvass I am about to commence My meaning n what I have said is simply this that I believe the country to be in such peril that it becomes all good citizens, Conservative or Reformer to lay aside party disputes and stand together firmly a least till the danger is overpast. And I very urge this

the more reasonably because I believe I am justified in saying that almost all the great questions which formerly divided those parties have been peaceably adjusted, and that if at this juncture any important difference can be said to exist between them it lies chiefly in this—that the Reform party perceive perhaps the most clearly the vital importance of retrenching and reforming our finances, while the Conservatives on the other hand are most alive to the quite as urgent necessity of preparing for the war storm which any hour may discharge itself on our heads.

I shall endeavor to fill listing times and places to secure for Upper Canada a fair proportionate share in the representative, and I shall also oppose any measure which would injure our present country school system, but yet I deprecate any angry contention on such points till better times enable us to discuss them with that calmness and deliberation which they require and should receive at our hands.

For the rest I shall only add that though had circumstance permitted, I could have desired the benefit of a few years additional experience before entering on public life I am at all events sincerely desirous to advance what I believe to be the welfare of our country where in the deep stake I have in the prosperity of this County you possess the strongest guarantee that I will never neglect your interests, if it be in my power to promote them

And if in anything which I have said I have seemed to take too exaggerated a view of the difficulties of our position you may be assured that it was from no cowardly fear of the consequences and distrust of the energy or resources of our people, I well and wisely trust but rather from my desire to explain myself fully and unreservedly to you all

I have now placed my views before you as explicitly as I could I am conscious that in many things I fall far short of even my own idea of what your representative should be, and should you deem me mistaken in my opinions or think me too young and too inexperienced to serve you I shall bow cheerfully to your decision

But if on the other hand you should see fit to select me as your representative, the honor will be doubled to me by the reflection that I shall owe my election to your free unbiassed choice, with full knowledge and approbation

of my sentiments and I trust that in which case I may be able by my future conduct to prove to you that your confidence is neither misplaced nor ill judged

I remain Gentlemen
Very respectfully
Your obedient servant
RICHARD J CARTWRIGHT

During the following week Mr Augustus Hooper the Conservative candidate, made his appeal to the Independent electors The Standard on May 28th carefully reviews the situation in a long editorial, but expresses no preference for either of the two candidates in the field A meeting of the Reform party was called for the following week. The editor was evidently awaiting the result of the meeting. The Reformers concluded that it was too late to bring out a candidate but, according to the views of a correspondent from Bath the meeting was in favor of choosing the lesser of the two evils. While they did not by a vote pledge themselves to support either candidate Hooper was berated for not having settled the question of the County town and for absenting himself from the House when the vote of want of confidence was taken but it let Cartwright had no slur to answer for he seemed to be the choice of the Reformers.

In a leading editorial of June the 4th, The Standard leaves no doubt as to where it stands It charges Hooper with having purposely absented himself from the House when the last vote was taken and appeals to the electors to—

VOTE FOR MR. CARTWRIGHT

Vote for MR CARTWRIGHT and elect an independent member to Parliament

Vote for MR CARTWRIGHT and secure a member who cannot be bought or sold

Vote for MR CARTWRIGHT and elect a man who will vote for retrenchment and economy

Vote for MR. CARTWRIGHT and elect the man who has the largest interest in the Country

Vote for MR. CARTWRIGHT and elect a member who will carry the largest influence.

Vote for MR CARTWRIGHT and elect a man who will do as he agrees to do and upon whom you can rely

Vote for MR. CARTWRIGHT and have an M P P who will not dodge a vote.

Vote for MR. CARTWRIGHT and elect a man who will be an able statesman.

Vote for MR. CARTWRIGHT and you will never repent it.

Was Mr. Cartwright had always been regarded as a Conservative it was not possible that what took place at his first nomination made a greater impression upon his party affiliations than has heretofore been credited? His nomination was seconded by John Stevenson, afterwards the Hon. John Stevenson the first Speaker of the first Legislative Assembly of Ontario. Mr. Stevenson referred to him in the most complimentary terms and it is a well known fact that Sir Richard never forgot the support he received from Mr. Stevenson and the Reform party upon that occasion.

The North American, which was supporting the candidacy of Hooper administered a severe rebuke to The Standard for supporting Cartwright and quite unjustly charged that paper with inconsistency. The editor however was quite capable of striking back and did so in his issue of June 13th.

Our Position

During election excitements it is difficult to "keep cool," and to pursue that course which wisdom would direct and approve. Fallible we are as a race, and the editorial pen cannot claim to be an exception to the rule. But after all, and without any attempt at hiding our sins where is the ground for the charge of abuse with which we are assailed by a writer in The North American of 10th inst. His ground appears to be simply that we have taken sides with Mr. Cartwright. Now we challenge this verbose and conceited scribbler to produce any thing in even one number of this paper to prove that we held ourselves bound to take no side in this contest. Our uniform language was, hear all parties, and then determine intelligently who most deserves your support and give that support freely and unsolicited.

We did not know but that other men and perhaps those whose views we could endorse more fully than the views of either of the parties in the field might come forward. We waited for a full declaration of who the men were to be who would be candidates for the suffrages of

the people, and when that became known we took our side, after weighing the political platform, comparative talents, and antecedents of the two gentlemen, and had no hesitation in declaring ourselves fully in favor of Mr Cartwright.

The contemptible charges of the above writer of our having bartered ourselves, cheated and slandered and false hoods, etc etc are unworthy of notice The writer is evidently under the influence of disappointed feelings. He no doubt thought that after our hesitation and no other candidate appeared in the field that we would support Mr Hooper who had our support at the last election con test. He asks a valid reason why we should support a man now that we had support ed him on a former occasion? —Even the same men may offer themselves to-day and there be reasons why we should support one and to-morrow why we should support he other without mercenary in fluences being reasonably attributable. But how much more when the same candidates are no both in the field We supported Hooper against his late opponent because we thought the trial had proved he a let unequal to meet the necessities of the County and no the man to carry out the views of the majority of the electors and because we thought the former might represent the County more faith fully We now support Cartwright because in our matured conviction that he is better calculated to promote the interests of this important County that Mr Hooper and if we take this course we can see no reason why we should be found fau t with any more than if we had con tinued in our support of Mr Hooper We defy no maligners to present and prove their accusations of inconsistency We know that there are some whose vision is so eclipsed by selfishness, and whose judgment is held so com pletely in subservience to a hero and whose oblique course has so accustomed them to wrong doing that they cannot conceive of honesty o uprightness existing in others but we can afford to rest under the censure of such characters. Their praise would be a disparagement, and their blame is in the eye of the intelligent and worthy the highest praise. We dictate not to others. We thank and let thank, and cannot be driven from our path in frustration in our designs by the paltry and ill-natured calumnies of angry and disappointed demagogues. Our language still is Hooper has been tried and found wanting Cartwright is worthy

of a trial on account of abilities of a superior order a stake in the County which will make him true to its interests, and a platform agreeable we believe, to the views of the majority of the electors of Lennox and Addington

In the following issue of June 25th The Standard tenderly seems to Mr Hooper to his political grave and does its best to soothe the wounded feelings of his disappointed followers. There is no unseemly boasting of the victory achieved

The Election Contest

The struggle is over Rarely has so much energy been brought to bear and expended in an election Both parties evidently did their utmost and too. In the best way to conquer his opponent and the strongest in influence and friends succeeded. The result so far as known, is startling even to Mr Currie's friends We or they did not expect such a majority To win by 108 was the utmost to which the most expectations reached a week ago. A majority of 300 is more than any even the most sanguine, anticipated The contest was in some respects almost unique Mr Hooper had given as good satisfaction for the two sessions which he represented this County as any former member had succeeded in doing He was not blameless. Who is so? He had voted right in the judgment of the majority on almost every question in which he took part. He had been industrious, seldom being absent from the House and when he spoke it was to the point, and secured an attentive ear from the House. One fact was the cause of his defeat, and that his absence at the want of confidence vote. Somehow the electors of Lennox and Addington got it into their minds that he shrunked responsibility at that most important time and once in the idea that their representative, either with or without an understanding with John A Macdonald and it was impossible to remove it, or make them look favorably upon the man thus suspected.

The result of the contest in the more startling in view of the political platform of the two gentlemen being so completely similar Both Conservatives but at the same time liberal in their views both unimpeached and unimpeachable in their loyal attachment to the British Crown One can hardly see the ground on which a struggle so determined was based and yet a contest more determined perhaps, than ever was witnessed between old Tory and

Reformer took place. Local interests and other considerations were allowed us to be satisfied with the result but even broader and more patriotic views influence us when we say that in our candid judgment now after the contest is over the best is done for the Country as a whole.

If our friends who favored the defeated candidate will settle down into quiet acquiescence with things as they have resulted if they will co-operate in the promotion of harmony and peace as heartily as we have all worked for our favorite man and if we all labor together to co-operate with our legislators to seek the good of the country we may reasonably expect that a decade of unparalleled prosperity is before us.

The Canadian press follows closely the trend of events across the border. There was no abatement in the awful destruction of life and property and the farther the war progressed the more bitterly did the contending sides express their contempt and hatred for each other. As Upper Canada had as early as 1793 in the second session of the first Parliament of the Province taken its stand upon the slavery question the South could look for no sympathy from this quarter towards the traffic they were seeking to perpetuate. Nearly all the news from the scene of hostilities reached Canada through Northern channels and our impression through the Great War has taught us that only such news is released by the censor as will best serve the propaganda purposes of the side releasing it. We are not therefore greatly surprised to find a man of the even disposition of the editor of The Standard indulging in some pretty strong language respecting the Southern cause in his issue of July 9th

The Balance Between North and South

For more than two years the two great divisions of the United States have been engaged in deadly strife—a strife not at first intended to be destructive of life and property to a thousandth degree of what has transpired but a strife which has increased in dimensions as circumstance after circumstance occurred to aggravate the cause of alienation and exasperate the feelings of the belligerents on either side. The South never calculated upon the sacrifice of means, and of the best blood of the country and both in such boundless measure as has resulted. Had they been aware of the cost, they never would have sought to pur-

petuate their peculiar institution against the protest of the civilized world at such a sacrifice. They had been accustomed to cowing Northern men on the floors of their legislative chambers, bullying committees into favorable reports on questions involving their interests by the force of dirk, bowie-knife and revolver, setting aside or setting at defiance the wishes of the majority, lynching honest men who dared to affirm the baseness of the principles on which slavery was based, anything indeed how base soever that thing might be was not too base or outrageous to perform in order to gag those who saw the wickedness of their favorite traffic and to strengthen that iron which their hearts were set although in its enjoyment they might be compelled to lie down on the sweat and tears and groans and blood of their down-trodden fellow men. They had grown great and powerful and defiant and looked upon the structure which they had raised as intended to be perpetuated forever.

Let the cowardly North bluster as they may they dare not fight the chivalry of the South. Or even if their temerity should lead them so far King Cotton will compel interference on the part of the European Powers, and we will have to suffer but a little time. But at the worst some time that can happen and we can walk through a host of Abolitionist Yankees, and among our pro-slavery friends of the North, in the great commercial centres, we shall make short work of conquering a peace and establishing our independence. Such was the sentiment of the South at the beginning of that fratricidal war. The sea of blood which has been shed, the treasures which have been squandered, the misery which has been entailed never were calculated upon. No estimate was made for them.

The North on the other hand accustomed to the bullying bluster of the South calculated upon the latter passing off in wordy protestations, threats, paper declarations, etc., and that after their bluster was over they would return to their usual course and bear though it might be but with ill grace, the supremacy of the Black Republican party. The slave-patronizing Democrats had had their long long turn now they would permit their opponents to take the reins of empire, and drive the car of state for a time term. They never thought of the South fighting. Or if they did they thought that having the many and

navy of the United States, to treasury to uphold its prestige as an established power with an immensely larger population of free industrious men the Federal cause must triumph in every encounter and the war be but of short duration. Look at the feelings of the nation at the time of the battle of Bull Run and see whether there were not their sentiments. But they met, and tried each other's strength and metal, and like two brothers estranged, after an encounter in which both are injured, they return more disgusted with each other than before the conflict and more determined not to be friends.

In the issue of August 27th appeared the proclamation of the Governor-General dated August 21st, 1863 announcing the separation of Lennox and Addington from Frontenac.

The editor appears to have dealt at some length with all the public questions of the day. In the issue of October 8 in the devotes a whole column to the consideration of the Dunkin Act, which was then before the Legislature. Space will not permit me to quote more than one paragraph in which he justifies one phase of the Act which is practically the same form as embodied in the Ontario Temperance Act and has been most severely criticized.

> His views made law would allow of more easy convictions for the infraction of existing regulations. Instead of the burden of proof being thrown upon the prosecuting party when there existed strong presumption of guilt it would devolve upon the supposed delinquent to prove himself innocent. As the law stands one of the most difficult points is to get evidence against an offender. To do so you must induce those who actually drink themselves to act against those from whom they obtain it. Or by very undesirable course is pursued of persons purchasing drink just for the purpose of becoming informants. A change something such as suggested in Mr Dunkin's Bill is very desirable.

We frequently hear complaints in our own day and generations that it is difficult to get the best men of the municipalities to accept nomination for public office. From a communication published in The Standard on October 8th it is evident that one elector at least entertained the opinion that many municipalities in the county suffered from the same complaint sixty years ago

To the Editor of The Standard

Dear Sir,—It has for some time past been generally acknowledged that as a scheme, our municipal constitution do very little credit to our country. Their moral weight is painfully small. Men have lost confidence in their honesty and consequently attach but very little importance to what they say as giving very little intimation of what they really think or what they mean to do. If they had set themselves to discredit municipal institutions and to cast ridicule upon the decision of the people they could scarcely have taken a better course than that which for some time they have pursued. For this state of matters the country has itself to blame. If the quiet decent intelligent, and gentlemanly portion of the community will keep back from the positions they ought to occupy and the duties they ought to discharge, they need not be surprised if the unnecessary and unworthy step forward and occupy those positions, which are really sent a-begging, and should serve themselves by professing to discharge duties which the country has a right to expect should be discharged with all honor and honesty which are actually set about in a far different way. There cannot be a doubt but what our township and village Councils are a disagreeable rubbish in general. There are exceptions, of course, but no one can for a moment doubt that such as these prevailing character

The editor did not content himself with laying before his readers his views upon current local events. His field was the world and there were few if any occurrences of importance that escaped his attention. He had the happy faculty of condensation without omitting any essential detail so that in few words he presented to his readers a fairly complete review of the subject under consideration. We would look in vain in most of our weekly papers of to-day for an article such as the following of October 15th 1863

European Affairs—Is War Imminent?

The partition of Poland in 1815 between Russia, Austria and Prussia, blotted out the name of Poland from the roll of nations. But only from the political record—for the idea has been retained in all minds impressed with the heroic valor of the Poles, that although

they had no national existence as nations yet did they continue to exist actually in the sentiment of the world.

Internal distraction had weakened them—division amongst themselves had deprived them of the available prowess necessary to meet their rapacious neighbors, who gladly availed themselves of the time of their weakness to swallow them up. That which existed in the mind of the thinking part of mankind remained, notwithstanding the immolation of right on the altar of national ambition, in the minds of the sons and daughters of the fatherland. They were still in their own minds independent. Might had triumphed over and trodden down right, but the body only, that which was material, or merely accidental in arrangements for governing was made subject. The mind, patriotism, principle, said we must "bide our time," for destiny awards as due praise for patient endurance, and too, deliverance from our arrogant oppressors.

The national character still existed in mind, ready to develop itself when freed from the incubus which pressed upon it. Years pass on, and years of suffering. Russia and her fellows in the spoliation of this heroic nation promised constitutional privileges, but Austria and Prussia only to a limited extent, and Russia in no degree granted those privileges.—The Poles were treated as a conquered race—in one case absolutely in the others partially.

Under such circumstances it could not be expected, either that they could remain quiet or develop their energies in such a way as to be likely to come successfully with their powerful conquerors, hence their struggles have been those of weakness, oppressed, outraged downtrodden against power oppressive rapacious unfeeling. The Poles have struggled but they have been as the dove in the talons of the vulture, or the fawn in the paws of the bear. Might has triumphed over every principle of right and while lying bleeding at the feet of the conquerors, has by her groans and blood appealed to the civilized world to assist her to assert her liberty. But the civilized world so far as aristocratic, continental Europe was concerned had no ear for her cries, or heart to feel for her miseries and the Poles suffered on. A crisis was brought on in January last and the Poles flew to arms and since then they have struggled manfully but against fearful odds, and they are likely to be swallowed up. England almost alone is found to protest with energy against the utter annihilation of this

heroic people. But will England go to war in order to assert the right of others not of her own nation? She has done so, and may do it again. Her patience long tried in diplomacy may exhaust itself and she with perhaps her old allies against Russia, may be found in the arena of martial conflict. One must say that the scenes now being enacted in the outrages perpetrated upon this people, would justify a combination to chastise the arrogant nation, thus making such a use of its power and to raise a patriotic and noble people to a position to take that part which they appear to have the right to take in advancing the civil status of humanity.

Other complications are also a-brewing which may tend to hasten a disturbance of European affairs and bring on a contest affecting all the powers of Europe. It appears that the King of Denmark has failed in the observance of certain stipulations entered into with Austria, and Prussia in regard to the Government of Schleswig and Holstein, duchies belonging to the Danish Crown. These duchies are a part of Germany and are represented in the German Diet. It is possible the trouble may arise out of this matter as a committee of the Parliament of the Confederate German States recommends the employment of force to compel the Danish government to fulfil its engagements.

Whatever influence this new cause of trouble may exert, we can hardly see how the Poles can be left to such a cruel fate as they are doomed to under the uncontrolled cupidity of Russia. May we not hope that something may transpire to hasten deliverance for this noble, but deeply injured people?

The Standard was a strong advocate of popular education. The following is a portion only of one of many articles upon the subject:

Popular Education and Human Progress

The advantage which we claim for our own day is this—that we hold the doctrine almost universally as a people that the masses should be educated. No ancient nation ever advanced this doctrine. No philosopher or statesman of ancient times ever set it forth as a principle, that all ranks of society should be educated. In this especially we occupy a vantage ground far above former ages. They

sought the perpetual elevation of the few. The old aristocratic idea of higher and lower grades was dominant in their system, and in order to keep the vulgar hordes—be masses—where they were, they must be left in ignorance.—The result of the action of these principles is apparent in history. Nations rose gained a place and declined. Their existence was ephemera. We wonder while we contemplate the brief life of the Medo-Persian or Grecian empires and as we look upon the sayings and heavings of the nations existing since the dismemberment of the great Roman empire we are astonished at the want of stability manifested in them. The grand secret appears to us to be the want of intelligence in the masses and the consequent ease with which they could be swayed by designing demagogues.

Do not the changes which have taken place in France during the present and last centuries arise from the same cause? An ignorant, uncultivated unreflecting people will always be influenced by those above them in intelligence and are made the instruments of one tyrant after another never realizing the good which is promised always disappointed and ready because not able to judge for themselves, to be duped by the most important to power. That which has saved Britain from the upheavings which have destroyed other nations is the comparative intelligence of her middle classes and she only wants a more general diffusion of education amongst the lower classes in order to become a power invulnerable to every attack which may be made upon her. The desired change is being brought about there slowly but surely. Here we have superior advantages. We have not old established and cherished principles and habits to contend against.—The ground is clear and the will of both government and people is in favor of generally diffused facilities for thoroughly preparing the whole people for their part in existence as thinking and responsible beings.

Our own country was passing through a political crisis at this time. Ministries came and went and while in power did little more than mark time, thereby emphasizing the need for some sort of change. The solution was eventually found by the Fathers of Confederation. The American War however was the all-absorbing topic and engaged the attention of every editor. There was in some quarters a fear and nervous appre-

tension that Canada would in some way be involved. Mr. Cartwright in his address to the electors, left no doubt as to his fears. "Causes over which we can exercise no control may at any instant involve us in a war of the most desperate character." The Standard had columns upon columns of news items, correspondence and editorials upon the situation. The following from an editorial of November 19th is a fair illustration of "a case of nerves" from which no editor in the country was exempt.

> The topic which has had most interest for Canadian readers for the last few days is that sprung upon us by the news of Friday last, when it was announced that a scheme had been concocted by the Southern refugees in Canada and their sympathizers here and along the American border "to take possession of some steamers on Lake Erie, to surprise Johnson's Island, set free the prisoners of war confined there, and proceed with them to Buffalo." The scheme, it seems, comprehended also, "the seizure of Detroit and its occupation during the winter, and the organization of a rebel army to take the field in the spring as an active invading force against Michigan, Ohio and Indiana."
>
> In view of the vast numbers of Southern refugees which are scattered through Canada, and especially in our frontier towns and cities, and the amount of sympathy awarded to the promoters of the slave power, both amongst the aristocratically inclined in Canada, and the inhuman mobocratic haters of the other side, and the prisoners of Johnson's Island, there was some feasibility in the scheme which has just been detected.
>
> We could hardly credit the announcement when first it met our eye, nor can we yet feel quite assured that it is not a "big sensation story" got up for effect. But if it was thought of sufficient importance to engage the attention of the Government of the country, and to be communicated by the Governor-General to Lord Lyons at Washington, and thro' him to the Washington Government, and if the Government at Washington thought it of so much importance as to notify the authorities of Buffalo, Detroit, and other frontier cities of the probable danger, we must believe that there is something in it.

The straits to which the Confederacy was reduced at this time may be gathered from an extract from a letter published

In The Standard for December 3rd and purporting to have been written from Vicksburgh to the St. Louis Republican

> On the 12th of October the bodies of six men were found hanging side by side in the woods near Talladega in which place there is a large conscript camp. It is supposed these men were hanged for resistance to conscription. Two women were publicly hung at Talladega on the 13th for refusing to divulge the hiding places of their husbands, who had fled on the approach of the conscription officers. A perfect reign of terror exists in that part of the country. The woods are full of refugees trying to evade the relentless conscripting officers. All men from the age of eighteen to forty-five, regardless of wealth or station are conscripted for the confederate army. Another conscription for state service has been made of boys from sixteen to eighteen and men from forty-five to sixty who are able to hold up a musket and are not otherwise in the employment of the government. The people are yearning for peace at any price and upon any terms.

The despatches taken by Canadians in the American War are manifested by the frequency of the editorials upon the subject. The writer endeavours to keep his readers posted in the movements of the two armies and in the political situation as well. In his editorial of December 17th he gives us a bird's eye view of the whole situation and we can read between the lines a foreseen that the end was near. He was not the only one who underrated the confederacy's power of resistance. The surrender of Lee was still sixteen months distant.

The War—Signs of the End

> But, after all, we cannot but think that even the minority in Britain and Canada who expressed sympathy with the South, did so thoughtlessly. Their heart was not with slavery. It was rather against the braggarts of the North who unreasonably hated England and her sons. No true Briton could be in sympathy with the South on account of any principle for which they were contending. That is out of the question.
>
> And the change which has of late taken place in the position and prestige of the belligerents, tells truly in the manner in which it is received. How the pulse of Britons beats toward this rebellion. Never since the beginning of

the war has the North reaped so good a position as now. Never was the anti-slavery party so strong. Never was President Lincoln and his Cabinet more firmly seated in the confidence of the nation. Never did the arms of the North appear more likely to triumph over the obstinate bravery of Southern chivalry. Never did Southern slavery, that monster of iniquity, appear more surely to totter to its fall; and who can but see in the tone of the Southern press, in the language of officers' documents, and in the private reports of officers serving in various departments of the service as well as in the fact which is boldly asserted, that the corps serving under General Breckenridge at the late battle of Chattanooga refused to fight—that the fate of the Confederacy is sealed. Everything too, tends to show that with the fall of this arrogant and aspiring Confederacy falls the last hope of slavery existing as a permanent institution on this continent. And if even with the cost of so much blood and treasure this foul and blasting curse is removed, future generations will not reflect upon the cost as too great which has saved them from having entailed upon them so great an evil. That the North should pay such a price may appear strange to some. It does appear strange. But "with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again." The majority of the North were not as y consenting parties to the perpetuation of this iniquity, but thousands of them were stained by actual participation in the enormous wrongs inflicted upon the African race. It could not be reasonably expected but that their sins would have their punishment. And not only the sins of actual participation in this enormity, but of allowing ruling, and comfort ng it, in the passing of such outrages upon human legislation as the Fugitive Slave Law—an enactment which will stand as an everlasting stain upon the escutcheon of American history. Before American sentiment could allow of the passing and enforcement of such a law there must have been a degree of depravity reached which would require all that has transpired in this sanguinary struggle to arouse, to cause humiliation for, and to purge. No doubt can reasonably exist as to a better state of things being in reversion for the people. Purged from the pestilence effects of this moral, social and political upas, all that can make really great will have chance of development and growth; and we may reasonably expect a future of greater prosperity and happiness in our relations

with them Self no doubt is severe, and it may be somewhat prolonged effort will be made by the ruling men in the South who are committed to the rebellion but the end must come and with it no doubt an honest and certain arrangement for the extinction of slavery

In the first issue of the New Year (1864) the editor gives us the result of the municipal election From his remarks and a glance at the vote cast we are disposed to conclude that we have not degenerated much in municipal affairs during the past sixty years The old council appear to have swung together on the ticket system It was a clear case of the 'ins' against the 'outs' The electors must have been impressed with the thought that they would

rather bear those ills we have
Than fly to others that we know not of

and accordingly voted for the old council.

Our Election is Over

The agony is now over Everything that now and again takes place, has its commencement continuance and end Christmas came and it passed away The New Year came, and came with a terrific hurricane and passed away also the hurricane too and so with our election but we must say that it passed off very quietly and without much excitement. There was considerable talk before the time of election about corruption and awful disclosures and all that sort of thing, which we are very ably kept from those who are out of office, and who are anxious to relieve those who are in office from all care and responsibility Several caucus meetings were held and the public were called together to hear for themselves of alleged abuses and the defence to be made by the 'City Fathers' The people listened calmly and quietly and have given their verdict, and have kindly and considerately allowed the opposing candidates to retire from public life for another year At the close of the first day's polling the opposition candidates were far behind so far that they saw there was not the shadow of a chance of their election On the morning of the second day like wise men they came to the lordly to withdraw from the contest and the poll would have been closed at an early hour but it not been for some scattering votes The whole of the old Councillors are in for another year's lease of office. At the close of the poll the votes stood as follows

Old Council		Opposition	
W H Williamson	180	J T Grange	47
S McL Detlor	171	S S Madden	41
John Stevenson	160	B C Davy	39
W McGillivray	156	J F Barnes	34
W Miller	156	W McMullen	25

Much praise is due to the Returning officer for his patience, firmness, and gentlemanly conduct during the whole of the contest, and we count now congratulate our Town on the selection made for another year. We must say further that there are some men among the opposition candidates that would have been an honor to the Council—but, So mote it be.

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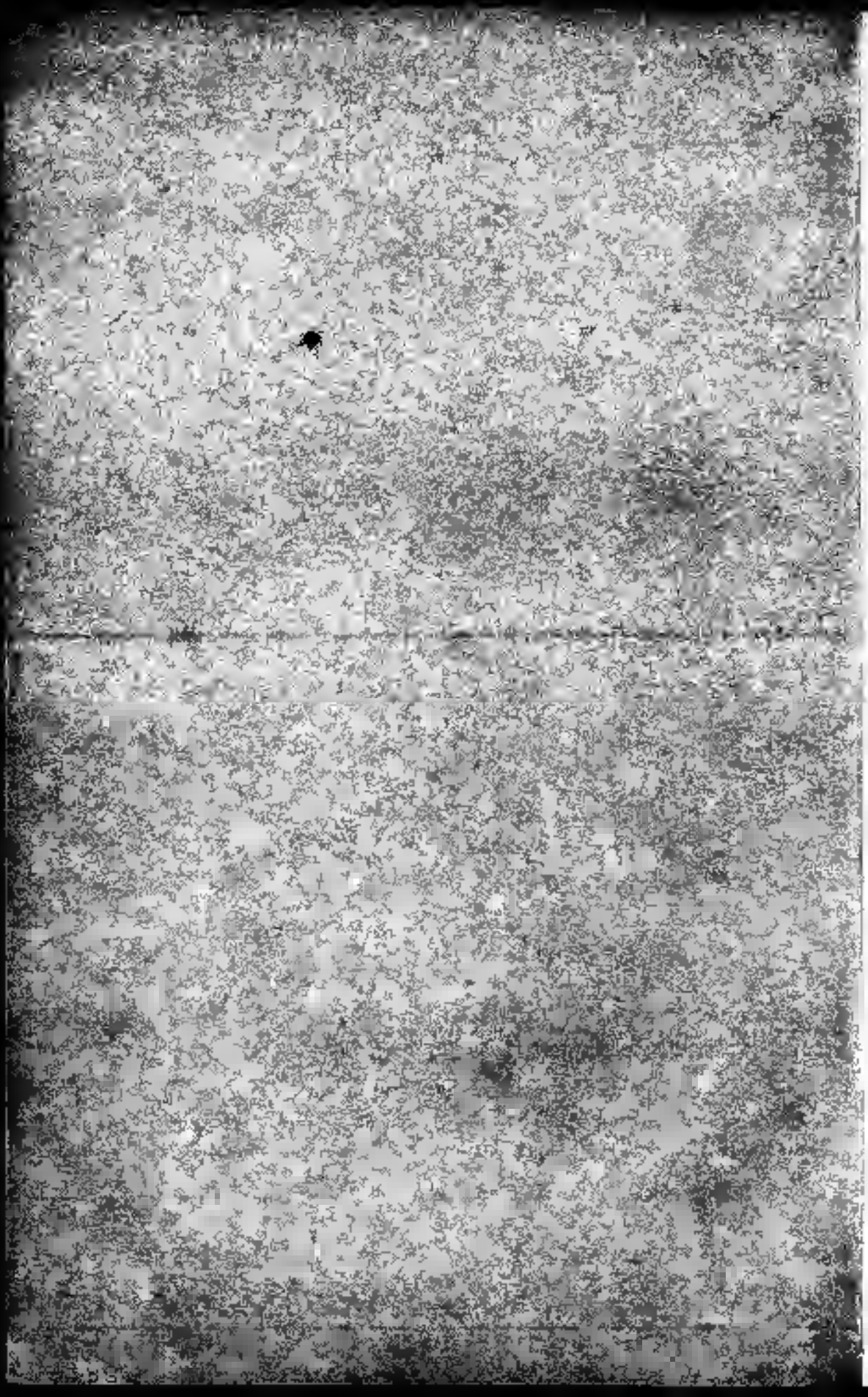

LENNOX AND ADDINGTON HISTORICAL SOCIETY

PAPERS AND RECORDS

VOl XII

THF NAPANEE STANDARD
1862 3

NAPANEE ONTARIO
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY
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LENNOX AND ADDINGTON HISTORICAL SOCIETY

PAPERS AND RECORDS

VOL XII

THE NAPANEE STANDARD
1862-3

COMPILED AND EDITED
By WALTER S HERRINGTON K C F R S C

NAPANEE, ONTARIO
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY
1926

PUBLICATIONS OF
LENNOX AND ADDINGTON HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Vol. I	Chronicles of Napanee	June 12	1909
Vol II	Early Education	Sept 19	1910
Vol III	The Casey Scrap Books (Part I)	Nov 15	1911
Vol IV	The Casey Scrap Books (Part II)	June 14	1912
Vol. V	The Bell and Lang Papers	March 14	1914
Vol VI	Pioneer Life on the Bay of Quinte, by W S. Herrington	May 4	1915
Vol VII and VIII	Debate House of Assembly April 18 1836	Nov 8	1916
Vol IX	The Canniff Collection	Oct 30	1917
Vol X	Newspapers of the County	Feb. 10	1919
	War Work of Lennox and Addington	April 1	1922
Vol XI	The North American 1862-4	April 10	1925
Vol XII	The Napanee Standard 1862 3		

INTRODUCTION

In our last volume we published extracts from The North American, a journalistic venture of two brothers, G W and I B McMullen. The chief cause of the failure of this paper to secure a lasting foothold in this county was the existence of The Standard, a rival and well established weekly in Napanee also conducted by two brothers, Thomas S and Alex Henry. A more extended reference to The Standard will be found in Volume X of our publications, Newspapers of the County. In our archives we have a fairly complete file of The Standard but in this volume we propose dealing only with those issues covering the same period as the issues of the North American referred to in our last volume. The county has reason to be proud of having produced two such excellent papers. The period 1862-3 was one of momentous interest not only to Canada and the North American continent but the whole world. It was a period of political transition for many countries. A period of great suspense, a period calling for statesmanship of the highest order. It is most interesting to note how these great events were treated by the press of the day. By a careful study of the editorials we get an insight into the daily lives and thoughts of our forefathers and see history in the making at close range. These two papers of over sixty years ago when compared with the country press of to-day will lose nothing by the process. Both as to the dissemination of news and editorial views upon the leading events they are vastly superior to our average weekly.

W. S. HERRINGTON

Extracts from
The Napanee Standard, 1862-3

For years the leading men of Lennox and Addington had felt that the interests of our county were not well served by continuing our connection with Frontenac but no active steps were taken to bring about a separation until The Standard in its issue of August 28th 1862 threw down the gauntlet in a leading editorial from which we extract the following:—

County of Lennox and Addington

The position of this important County is not what its capabilities might make it—not what evident destiny calls that we as its inhabitants should make it

It is possible for the best means to be misused. The best facilities unemployed will be of no avail to raise either family individual or community in the scale of human progress Means are available only as mind and energy are brought to bear in their proper employment The materials and facilities are, it may be providential or fortuitous—men may have little to do in influencing these—they exist independent of him—they are like his own existence or his birth place or the circumstances in which he enters the world not of his own making But in the scenes of busy life associated as man is with the various circumstances of his existence, it is for him faithfully to ply his energies in order to make the best of the advantages with which he is surrounded for his own advantage and the elevation of the race

Drones will lose the best chances for want of activity their time lies heavily upon them they are disgusted with the hum and bustle of the busy world and as they drag themselves along always distanced by progress they complain that the world will not let them close out their existence as they desire The shabby unpainted house the rickety fence the dilapidated outbuildings, the fumes of decomposing matter around the premises outside and the housekeeping and furniture, etc of fifty years ago inside are the manifestations of this state of feeling in the individual and add a number of such men and establishments together and you have a community got up on this

principle. Dormant energies of mind with bodily indications telling of its existence. A war of sluggish nature with the advance of civilization and the improvement of the race.

This state of things in the individual and in the community must be avoided. Progress is the destiny of the race and this is especially true in this growing country. Our County is not far behind the best and most enterprising in this fair land, but it must not be forgotten that there are difficulties which must be removed ere we can fully enjoy the advantage of the facilities afforded us for improvement.

Look at our County geographically or statistically, look at it in the length of time which it has been settled or in the wealth and intelligence of its inhabitants, or in what view you please and compare it with other counties possessing all the privileges and advantages of independent counties and tell us does it suffer in comparison with them? We think not.

We must have our County set off from Frontenac—we should be no longer compelled to lead the latter with our business as we must do so long as we remain in our present situation.

The effect of remaining as we now are is that we are stultified in our own estimation as well as in the estimation of others. Indeed it appears that the Kingstonians are disposed almost to ignore our existence but as a sort of trifling appendage to their great County. Notwithstanding a very large export and import business done both at our port and railroad depot some of the newspapers of our indulgent mother city would have our port closed as a regular port of entry and would have us trudge to Kingston to do our excise duty as well as to attend court and do other necessary business. The truth is although we are equally important and wealthy with them they have come to the conclusion that we think little of ourselves, and as a consequence they can use us as they see fit. To stand up firmly for our position—to ask for a separate existence and have it is our plain duty and must be done before Lennox and Addington can attain to that lofty position of which it is capable.

To speak of the expense to which we would be driven in the erection of buildings support of a full staff of County officials etc. etc. is to talk of refusing to take a step

which whatever may be the present cost, will remunerate before the County has time fully to organize. Remuneration will arise in many ways, but the actual increase of value of property in the County alone will more than counterbalance all the expenditure which would be necessitated at the beginning of our separate existence. We go for secession and are pleased to know that the constitution does not deny it to us, but has made provision for it.

We trust that our citizens generally and our municipalities in their corporate capacity will take action in this matter and that we shall soon see Lennox and Addington in some chosen, and favorably situated centre adorned and beautified with such County buildings as may be deemed requisite.

The honor due to our ancestors and the interests of this fine County demand it and we look soon to know that the enterprise of our people expressed in a legitimate way has secured it.

We can afford to devote some space to the affairs of the neighbouring republic as this was the most critical period in its history. Canadians could not shut their eyes to the awful struggle that was going on at their very door and as the British Parliament had seriously discussed the wisdom of intervention the question was of vital interest to Canada. The editor in a masterly editorial of September 11th lays bare the situation from a Canadian standpoint. It will be seen that the editor had a pretty clear grasp of the situation when it is borne in mind that Lincoln's proclamation for Emancipation was not issued until the week following the appearance of this editorial:—

The North and South

The chances of war are various and depend upon circumstances which cannot be observed in advance and against which it is impossible fully to prepare. But there are some things which may be said to be essential to success ordinarily and some features of a cause which a priori argue against the likelihood of a favorable issue.

The first and most important element likely to secure triumph is a good cause or, it may be confidence in the goodness of our cause for it matters but little after all whether the cause is really worthy so that we have confidence in it. Having large personal interests at stake will sometimes serve to brace us to a successful encounter even where our cause is bad.

To have extensive legislative knowledge with executive powers untrammelled by the popular will is almost essential to success in any enterprise. When legislation is hasty rash shortsighted or executive action tardy hesitating spasmodic alm ost invariably failure and disgrace will ensue.

In the pending struggle between the northern and southern sections of the United States, we are led to witness a state of things in which we find illustration of the above remarks.

The South inaugurated this sanguinary encounter. They had controlled the North in legislation etc. for years and especially to secure protection and extension to their peculiar institution han they succeeded in the most high handed measures. They had made those States in which slave labor had exhausted the soil and rendered it unfit to produce tobacco and cotton slave-breeding states the produce of which sold under the auctioneer s ham mer were sent farther south and west to break up and till the immense and unbounded prairies of that vast region. The home production of slaves had become a business of sufficient emolument to keep such men as General Lee in affluence in their Virginian palaces. They lolled in ease on their couches, fanned by Toby's and Cuffy a servants born in their own houses and their wenches raised the stock on the sale of which they lived at ease. Selfishness had so wrought itself into their sordid souls that every feeling of humanity had forsaken them. They became worse than brute in their practices. Their own sons and daughters their nephews and nieces and grand children were sold into dismal captivity. Some of the fairest of women were purchased with intent to prostitute them and when lust was satiated sell them again to similar monsters, to run a round of sickening debauchery till death liberated them from that which is worse than death.

The most sacred ties of family relationship were ruthlessly torn asunder and when the man would now and then speak out his utterances were punished with the most cruel flagellations and scourgings, or with death inflicted without thought of trial and in the most summary way.

The white man who dared to assert the wrong of these infernal transactions, was regarded and treated as a public enemy denounced and threatened or without warning hung on a convenient tree. The minister of the sanctuary

was gagged and dared not proclaim that gospel in its fullness which is known to its sacred influences to make all men free and equal The whole North were made hands of negro catchers and thus compelled to aid and abet the monstrosities of their southern masters The superior race must thus have its brutal and cruel way and to attempt to arrest the progress of its iniquity is to cause its instant separation from those whose power might peradventure prove corrective of its present course

Here and nowhere else is the cause of the war now raging with such violence and producing such disastrous consequences in the neighbouring Republic Let them claim what they may to be the cause it is no other than slavery This is the Southern Diana and their cry is and has been in effect great is their Diana of the South and to save it they will risk and have risked their all Treasure and blood have been poured out like water in this ignoble cause They would live idly They would have their wants ministered to by their bondmen They would gratify their lusts, and therefore the ferocity with which they fight against superior numbers and discipline They have not a good cause but because selfishness prompts, the place is supplied by interest This is the real case with the South only partially delineated however

The North who are second on the scene of action in this struggle were thought by the friends of humanity to have a good cause Their effort was supposed to be directed against slavery at least against its extension But their course was not defiant They failed to present before the nation an idea sufficient to raise to action the force of the people Instead of a great and worthy fact, a figment is raised as the object for which the nation must sacrifice and fight. Dominion an object which might fire the ambition of a one man government, but cannot appeal to the masses is the object Let us preserve the Union This is the cry of the North Thousands thought that under this ostensible reason lay another great important moving cause and that this cause would in course of time evolve itself viz. the destruction of the national curse—the removal of the national sin—the purging of the national stain slavery

Under the inspiration of this hoped for but undisclosed object many volunteered fought bravely and died while many not in battle strifes paid and prayed for their brothers

and for the success of the cause for which they vainly hoped they were fighting. But there was uncertainty as to the intentions and policy of the North. There was hesitancy in their councils, and want of promptness in their executive, and hence want of success.

But driven to a declaration of their principles the Northern executive declare their policy. The Union with slavery intact or the Union with slavery impaired or the Union with slavery destroyed, but the Union.

Bosh! say the millions of the North. What! fight and sacrifice and suffer and die by thousands on the gory battlefield for a figment! a name! simple dominion! Not we. The muscle slackens, the nerve loses its activity, the grasp relaxes, and the northern armies, fully equipped and drilled, are driven before the Southern rag-tags, and instead of Richmond being taken, Washington is beleaguered and Maryland is possessed by the enemy of the Northern Government. Kentucky is again the scene of bloodshed, and even Ohio itself is threatened by the slave power. McDowell may be blamed for the first Bull Run. McClellan for not following the retreat of the rebels from Manassas and making short work of them before they reached their intrenchments at Richmond. Pope may be blamed for want of generalship at the second Bull Run. Regiments may be blamed for retreating without orders and skedaddling when no foe opposed them. Timid men may be ridiculed for stampeding toward peaceful shores to evade conscription. But it is of no use. There is a cause for all this. When men fight they want something to fight for. Place a sufficient object before them, and generally they will do so. The South have done so for a selfish object; the North have refused because of the absence of any object. Fremont's views and course adopted and pursued to the utter eschewing of the miserable policy and course of the present administration, and the rebellion would have been crushed, and means inaugurated for the removal of its cause, and the enjoyment of permanent peace by this continent. As it is, while the border states especially are suffering for the enormous sin of slavery as it existed, the whole nation is suffering, and must suffer for the tolerance afforded to it, and for their refusal to put forth the hand to remove it when it was in their power to do so. What the end shall be deponent saith not, but supposeth that, as the leading forces of the

belligerents are so close together something final must soon be the result

In looking back upon this war we are too prone to regard it as a fight for emancipation of the slaves and lose sight of the fact that the real issue was the preservation of the Union and it was not until the war was well under way that Lincoln's proclamation was issued as a means towards that end In his issue of October 9th the editor comments upon the effect of the proclamation

Emancipation

Various have been the conjectures formed as to the effects of the President's proclamation emancipating all slaves found in states and parts of states in rebellion against the United States government on the first of January 1863

In the North a large party heartily favoring the Union cause, feared that the hands of the Confederacy would be strengthened by the border states looking upon the measure as a mark of ingratitude to them and a recklessness in regard to their interests—that loyal citizens of seceding states would feel aggrieved at this additional prospective loss being imposed upon them while they could not be held responsible in reason for the conduct of the majority and that rebels actually and declaredly such would be driven to desperation and would sacrifice and fight more determinedly seeing the strife was now against a government whose positive intention was to destroy their favorite institution These effects however have not followed to any great extent. The truth is, the border states see in slavery as the cause of this unnatural war an evil which they must get rid of and many are not inclined to put the evil day off but are willing at once to make the sacrifice necessary They would save the Union even at the sacrifice of the peculiar institution They very well know that a Union established and cemented on slavery principles cannot be permanent and that another war breaking out they must be as they are now the greatest sufferers.

The same common sense view appears to be taken by men still loyal to the Union in seceding states. They know that more lenity has been shown than could have been expected under the circumstances that the Federal

government has acted toward her subjects in seceding states in the most merciful and indulgent manner in hope of restoring the authority of the government and the majesty of law with as little disruption of the social fabric as possible and that now that the rebellion refuses to yield to mild measures more severe ones must be resorted to and are fully justifiable. Society must be reconstructed, as the effects of the war have already been completely disorganizing and they will not be careful to leave in the reconstructed mass, the very elements which have caused the present disruption and its consequent misery They are prepared to make sacrifices to secure in future a healthy body politic. And the actors in the rebellion instead of being nerved to greater strength by this proclamation quail before it, because of its moral force as appealing to their reason and to their heart, and because it reveals a state of things in the Washington Cabinet and in the North generally which they were not prepared to receive. They never dreamed either that President Lincoln had courage to take such a step or if he had that he would do so in face of what they understood to exist in the North namely a strong feeling in favor of leaving the colored race in their present position

Trifling indeed will be the evil arising from this bold humanitarian act of the North and great beyond estimate will be the good arising from it.

It will tend to paralyse the South by shearing it of much of its strength It will tend to give the North the sympathies of the Christian world will give it an object, instead of an idea to fight for and will thus do much to bring this inhuman warfare to a termination

What we want to see is peace restored and established on the basis of equal rights and privileges to all Without such a basis no peace can be permanent in the face of the intelligence and Christianity of this land and day

The Cartier Macdonald ministry had been defeated in May and a new government formed with John Sandfield Macdonald and L V Sicotte at its head Its tenure of office was very precarious and that confederation was already finding favor as a solution of the political situation is apparent from an editorial of October 26th 1862 These comments appear in an article commenting upon a speech made by Sir A T Galt in Manchester England

Confederation

The subject of a federation of the British North American provinces was presented as a prominent topic in Mr Galt's address—a subject which may be expected to be one of a leading character in the legislatures of these provinces till a federation takes place, for it is only a matter of time The interests of each will demand that legislation taking the interests of the whole into account, will be essential to the full development of the resources of these great countries We would suppose that a great saving might be effected in the machinery of government in this united form Besides, as Britons we want it in order to give us that position which it will be difficult for us to obtain, associated as we are with the non-progressive French of Lower Canada

The idea prevails extensively at home that Canada is able to protect herself either in peace or war and the sentiments of Mr Galt in this matter are sparingly indorsed by the press of Britain The fact is our trans Atlantic relations are waking up to the idea that we are somebody and that our country and resources are worthy of consideration Mr Galt's speech and the discussion upon it, in the Chamber of Commerce in Manchester will do us good although we may not fully adopt his sentiments The more Canada is known in England the more will be our advantage as emigration will be encouraged and emigration of the very kind required for the development of the resources of the country

Parliament met on the 12th February 1863 and the editor upon the same day tendered some wholesome advice to the new ministry and to the members in general

Meeting of Parliament

To-day our Legislative Chambers assemble for the dispatch of business of this rising country A more important session if we may judge in advance by the nature of questions which must come before our Legislators and the critical times in which we live never was held in our country Material social and educational progress will be promoted or retarded in a large degree by the course pursued in the times in which we are now living

Men never had a better opportunity to see the right clearly and they never were more completely freed from anything in the shape of a dictatorial or domineering spirit on the part of those in power. Independant thought, speech and action are enjoyed to the fullest extent and we trust will be used to the full suiting of every measure and that at the same time that fearful waste of time which too often characterizes the sittings of our Parliament will be avoided. We have our doubts as to the present ministry standing through this session. It may and if so in the very nature of the case may stand for years. It should be the prayer of the devout, in all parts of our land that our Legislators may be endued with wisdom equal to the task which they have undertaken.

From week to week The Standard continued to report the proceedings in Parliament but refrained from criticism until March 5th when the editor was evidently no longer able to control his pent up feelings.

Parliamentary

Nearly a month has transpired since the assembling of our Provincial Parliament and what has been accomplished? Utterly nothing! The debate upon the Speech from the Throne is still going on, and may close some time. It may be right that the country's money should be thus thrown away but we have our doubts of it. It may be necessary to spend three weeks in sparring across the House but we have no proof of its necessity. It may be right that the people should honor men with the position of legislators, and then bear uncomplainingly while they spend their days by the dozen at full pay out of the people's money doing little but trying their powers as juvenile orators by abusing one another in the House and then like lawyers after court locking arms and repairing to the restaurant to enjoy themselves on champagne and oysters et public cost but we have not been convinced of it.

Six dollars per day, and many apparently trifling, but really costly etceteras may appear unimportant, but we claim that the country ought to have value for it. Many of the men who are under this pay and are supposed to be Solons for wisdom would not be worth $1 per day at this season of the year at home while to some of them it is a merciful dispensation which has sent them to Quebec for while there they are safe from their creditors, and may

il tha Session be well stretched out, gather enough to stave off their creditors for another year

If our legislative halls were replenished with men who had been brought up to ease and style and luxury we might then more easily bear to witness the state of things which exists but while the majority are men who have risen from the ranks whose hands have been accustomed to do business with dispatch at home it becomes insufferable.

It is really intolerable Time enough has already been spent to do half tha business of the session and it may be said nothing is done Three weeks have passed costing the country above $50,000, and business is not inaugurated

No better opportunity could be afforded for a man making himself felt in tha House than is now given by taking to task severely both government and opposition and "showing them up" till they are made to burn with shame confess their faults, and go to work and do the business for which although so poorly qualified they are sent to Parliament

In the same vein the editor pays a high tribute to David Roblin Esquire, who died on the first of March in his 51st year after a lingering illness extending over eighteen months. No man served the county more faithfully than he He was warden of the united counties of Frontenac and Lennox and Addington for seven years and represented the county of Lennox and Addington in Parliament from 1854 until 1861 Roblin's Hill east of tha town of Napanee was named after him Upon its summit he built tha large brick residence where he spent the last few years of his life honored and respected by all classes of the community For eighteen consecutive years he sat at the council board of the township of Richmond and was tha prime mover in building in 1852 the Richmond Road which runs through the village of Roblin so named after him He was a son of John Roblin U E L the progenitor of the Roblins of Adolphustown and Prince Edward county

In the spring of 1863 Jeff Davis in accordance with the request of the Congress of the Southern Confederacy issued an address to the people of the South congratulating them upon their indomitable valor when confronted with "the most formidable combination of naval and military armaments ever gathered for the conquest of an enemy" In The Standard's editorial comments upon this address we see reflected the views of Canadians upon the merits of the cause of the South

Address of Jeff Davis to the People of the South

We freely concede that in the abnormal state of things now existing in the South it appears to be impossible to do without slave labor; but when an abnormal state of things has supervened it is not only our duty, but it is a necessity which is laid upon us to restore society to a condition of health and soundness. Never can real happiness be enjoyed, or reasonably hoped for, till the cause of the evil is removed. Slavery is the Upas of Southern institutions and society. It will grow worse and worse till the axe is laid to the root of the tree, and thus sum of all villainies banished from this fair continent.

The coolness with which those concerned speak of this monstrous cruelty proclaims most unmistakably that avaricious selfishness has effectually blinded their eyes, and that a worse than Pharaoh like hard heartedness has taken hold upon them; and no doubt Providence is preparing a Moses for the deliverance of their down-trodden fellowmen.

Well-spun theories may be got up in favor of this enormous curse; arguments apparently logical, and satisfactory to interested parties may be adduced in its favor, but both theory and argument will vanish before the honest consciousness of right in man which leads him to see such beauty in the inspired sentiment, Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you do ye even so to them. This slave system with its ten thousand refuges of lies, would fall in a moment before the honest and practical application of this sentiment.

Jeff Davis as the head and representative of this would be Slave Confederacy may boast of valor and patriotism and resources; he may invoke the continued aid of the interested and blinded planters and overseers of the revolted states; he may call up the enthusiasm of the pampered and work repudiating sons of planters whose education and position have been secured by the labor of their suffering fellowmen. He may invoke the aid of the Southern Missus who, too idle to feed herself much less to cook her own food, has been spoon fed from her cradle by her domestic, perhaps as intellectual naturally as herself and perhaps, indeed the daughter of the same sire. He may gather around him an army of slave-catchers and their bloodhounds used to hunt down their fellowmen,

who groaning for liberty followed their God imparted instincts in endeavoring to attain it He may bring to his aid personally and visibly as no doubt he has actually Apollyon and his armies of devils He may marshal them all and he will not succeed because truth and righteousness benevolence humanity every good principle is against him

His address is well worded but contains an ample illustration of the depth to which human nature will sink when under selfish influences

On the 15th April 1863, at a meeting of the Reeves and Deputy Reeves of the county of Lennox and Addington a resolution was carried that Napanee be the County Town of the new county This was the last step necessary to secure the desired legislation to make the separation an accomplished fact The resolution was forwarded to the sitting member Mr Augustus Hooper who found himself in a very awkward position He carried on business at Camden East and his business interests were closely allied with those of Newburgh and Newburgh was dissatisfied with the method adopted in choosing the County Town and claimed that the question should be submitted to a vote of the people A counter petition signed by scores of Mr Hooper's supporters was also forwarded to him We can readily see how the question of the separation of the county and the choosing of a county town threatened to play an important part in the next parliamentary election which did not seem to be far distant. The Standard sounded a note of warning in the issue of May 7th 1863

The County Town Question

It may be supposed that the exciting state of things existing at Quebec may keep the question of the location of our County Town in the shade The petition of the Reeve of Newburgh has been thrown out as out of order on account of the required notice not having been given A pretty large petition will no doubt be forwarded by the friends of Newburgh if it has not already gone praying for the question to be deferred or for an appeal to the people Should the present ministry fail as some think they will and the J A Macdonald party be reinstated in power the Newburgh people will see cause to rue the obstructions which they have thrown in the way of the prompt settlement of this question for no doubt J A

will give all his influence in favor of the Counties remaining as they are It is to be hoped that for the interest of the County as well as for Napanee the matter will not be allowed to sleep but that a vigilant eye will be kept toward this question and that no necessary effort will be spared to secure our rights in this important matter

The editor's prophecy respecting the fall of the Macdonald Sicotte ministry came sooner than he expected While the proprietors Messrs Henry and Brother naturally leaned towards the conservative party there was little in the editorial columns to indicate their political allegiance There was a general feeling throughout both Upper and Lower Canada that the strained relation between the two provinces had reached the point where some remedy must be sought It seemed impossible to form a government capable of successfully handling the situation In an editorial of May 14th the editor gives us his views upon the best solution of a most perplexing problem

Defeat of the Government

The vote of want of confidence in the present government, which was introduced by John A Macdonald has carried by a majority of five and will result in the proroguing of Parliament and a general election forthwith Many constituencies are on the qui vive leading politicians are more than ordinarily complaisant and other signs show the value which is set upon the people at certain times, by the self denying aspirants for public places

We have never taken sides with or against the present government In many respects we thought them equal to their predecessors, and have not changed our opinion But either they or their too warm friends promised too much more than they had energy to accomplish The truth is as we are situated in connection with Lower Canada it is impossible to do much to mend matters Form any government you choose, and as the Brown Dorion a few years ago and the Macdonald-Sicotte of the present day promise as they may they cannot do as they would The elements are adverse and cannot coalesce You never can make an Upper Canada Protestant constituency to be satisfied with the doings of its member who must work in harmony with a Lower Canada Romanist It is out of the question Some arrangement must be entered into by which each section may manage its own

local affairs, and by which matters affecting the country as a whole may be settled by a general representative body from all parts concerned

A Federation of the different parts of British North America is the only cure for the miserable state of things which exists

The vote on the question of want of confidence was a very full one, almost all the members being present and voting yea or nay We would have preferred our member's name appearing on one side or the other No doubt he can explain fully and satisfactorily the cause of his absence from his place at this important juncture in the session. No doubt his absence will be handled against him by his opponents.

By the time the next issue appeared the fight was on and Richard J Cartwright (afterwards Sir Richard) made his debut in the political arena of Canada The Standard published his first address to the electors on May 21st 1863 and in announcing Mr Cartwright's candidature the editor gave expression to views of which any paper might well be proud

The Coming Election

We were called to stop the press, while our last issue was passing through, in order to publish the address of R J Cartwright Esq to the electors of this County Mr Cartwright is determined to take time by the forelock and secure all the advantage which being early in the field will afford We defer our criticisms on Mr C's address till we have an opportunity of seeing what others promise who may seek similar honors to those sought by him There is little danger but there will be a full team in the held not less than four we imagine, and we may expect stirring times.

Could we reach the ears of every voter we would press one point, namely the danger of encouraging any man as a candidate for your suffrages who will trifle with the purity of the elective franchise The man whose vote can be purchased at any price whoever he may be is not worthy of the name of man. He should be marked as a vile miscreant and scouted wherever he appears

Whether the price be the fawning smile or familiar approach of the man who under other circumstances would not notice him the whiskey treat or dinner or the price

of the day on which the vote is given whatever the point may be let the man who would corrupt a voter by influencing him in any such unfair way be given to understand that he is not the man to whom may be entrusted the interests of this fine county We wish earnestly that the County Seat matter be settled before the time of the election One chosen to represent the people should not be put in by a sectional vote Let the ground be clear of local questions and influences if possible A man put into Parliament by a section, will be expected to serve the interests of that section especially and cannot be as well prepared to promote the interests of the whole as one elected on broad and general principles. Let us look to our manhood as Britons and act and vote independently Let us be slow to make promises but when they are made for good reasons, let it be the same as though the act were performed Let every voter look with contempt upon the man who would offer to purchase his influence or vote by personal consideration Our manhood as sons of British sires, is too valuable to be bartered for any material consideration Therefore whatever personal advantage we may suppose would arise from the election of such and such a man we must look only to the public good and give that man our vote and influence who in our judgment will do most not for us as individuals or as sections, but for the good of the whole

To those who are not familiar with the history of the Cartwright family I might explain that the town of Napanee is built upon what was formerly known as the Cartwright estate and the Cartwright family were the largest landowners in the town in 1863 Richard John was then twenty-eight years of age He lived in Kingston and was a personal friend of John A Macdonald He was a conservative but very carefully abstained from appealing to the electors upon party grounds.

To the Electors of Lennox and Addington

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with the wishes of no inconsiderable number of your body I have determined to present myself as a candidate for the honor of representing this County in the ensuing Parliament

In so doing I heartily wish it were in my power to congratulate you as in former times on the favorable prospects before us

But as it is I would be paltering with my own convictions and would be utterly unworthy of your confidence, if I did not say frankly that I consider the present aspect of our affairs economically and politically such as to justify the gravest apprehensions.

Causes over which we can exercise no control may at any instant involve us in a war of the most desperate character and how ill we are prepared to endure such a calamity may be judged from the fact that even now after fifty years unbroken peace we are so completely unable to bring our expenditure within our legitimate income that a ministry pledged to retrenchment are forced to admit an excess of three millions expenditure in one single year, while the best they can promise for the future is that their next budget will be only deficient by about one million of dollars.

It would be waste of words to point out to you at length the dangers with which such a state of things is pregnant. For myself I will only say, that if honored with your confidence, the line of policy I am prepared to advocate may be defined in two words

Retrenchment and Defence!

I desire earnestly to see our ordinary expenses reduced within the limits of our ordinary income but I desire no less ardently to see this country put in an efficient state of defence and I am ready to support any measure at all within our means to carry out which promises to attain that end satisfactorily. Indeed, such appears to me the overwhelming importance of these two objects, that I am willing to sink all minor differences whatever till they are accomplished and therefore omit from this address all save the briefest reference to several topics on which I might otherwise have dwelt at more length.

I beg however, that you will all distinctly understand that I have not the least reluctance to express my opinion on any given subject should you at any time think it to call upon me to do so during the canvass I am about to commence. My meaning in what I have said is simply this that I believe the country to be in such peril that it becomes all good citizens Conservative or Reformer to lay aside party disputes and stand together firmly at least till this danger be overpast. And I may urge this

the more reasonably because I believe I am justified in saying that almost all the great questions which formerly divided those parties have been peaceably adjusted and that if at this juncture any important difference can be said to exist between them it lies chiefly in this—that the Reform party perceive perhaps the most clearly the vital importance of retrenching and adjusting our finances, while the Conservatives on the other hand are most alive to the quite as urgent necessity of preparing for the war storm which any hour may discharge itself on our heads

I shall endeavor at all fitting times and places to secure for Upper Canada a fair proportionate share in the representative, and I shall also oppose any measure which would injure our present country school system but yet I deprecate any angry contention on such points till better times enable us to discuss them with that calmness and deliberation which they require and should receive at our hands

For the rest I shall only add that, though had circumstance permitted I could have desired the benefit of a few years additional experience before entering on public life I am at all events sincerely anxious to advance what I believe to be the welfare of our country while in the deep stake I have in the prosperity of this County you possess the strongest guarantee that I will never neglect your interests, if it be in my power to promote them

And if in anything which I have said I have seemed to take too exaggerated a view of the difficulties of our position you may be assured that it was from no cowardly fear of the consequences and distrust of the energy or resources of our people, if well and wisely used but rather from my desire to explain myself fully and unreservedly to you all

I have now placed my views before you as explicitly as I could I am conscious that in many things I fall far short of even my own idea of what your representative should be and should you deem me mistaken in my opinions or think me too young and too inexperienced to serve you I shall bow cheerfully to your decision

But if on the other hand, you should see fit to select me as your representative the honor will be doubled to me by the reflection that I shall owe my election to your free unbiased choice, with full knowledge and appreciation

of my sentiments and I trust that in such case I may be able by my future conduct to prove to you that your confidence is neither misplaced nor ill judged.

I remain Gentlemen
Very sincerely
Your obedient servant,
RICHARD J CARTWRIGHT

During the following week Mr Augustus Hooper the Conservative candidate made his appeal to the Independent electors The Standard on May 28th carefully reviews the situation in a long editorial but expresses no preference for either of the two candidates in the field. A meeting of the Reform party was called for the following week The editor was evidently awaiting the result of that meeting The Reformers concluded that it was too late to bring out a candidate but, according to the views of a correspondent from Bath, the meeting was in favor of choosing the lesser of the two evils While they did not by a vote, pledge themselves to support either candidate, Hooper was berated for not having settled the question of the County town and for absenting himself from the House when the vote of want of confidence was taken and as Cartwright had no sins to answer for he seemed to be the choice of the Reformers.

In a leading editorial of June the 4th The Standard leaves no doubt as to where it stands. It charges Hooper with having purposely absented himself from the House when the test vote was taken and appeals to the electors to—

VOTE FOR MR CARTWRIGHT

Vote for MR. CARTWRIGHT and elect an independent member to Parliament

Vote for MR CARTWRIGHT and secure a member who cannot be bought or sold

Vote for MR CARTWRIGHT and elect a man who will vote for retrenchment and economy

Vote for MR CARTWRIGHT and elect the man who has the largest interest in the County

Vote for MR CARTWRIGHT and elect a member who will carry the largest influence

Vote for MR CARTWRIGHT and elect a man who will do as he agrees to do, and upon whom you can rely

Vote for MR. CARTWRIGHT, and have an M P P who will not disgrace a vote.

Vote for MR. CARTWRIGHT and elect a man who will be no mere statesman

Vote for MR. CARTWRIGHT, and you will never repent it.

When Mr. Cartwright had always been regarded as a Conservative, is it not possible that what took place at his first nomination made a greater impression upon his party affiliation than has heretofore been credited? His nomination was seconded by John Stevenson afterwards the Hon. John Stevenson, the first Speaker of the first Legislative Assembly of Ontario. Mr. Stevenson referred to him in the most complimentary terms and it is a well known fact that Sir Richard never forgot the support he received from Mr. Stevenson and the Reform party upon that occasion.

The North American, which was supporting the candidacy of Hooper, administered a rather severe rebuke to The Standard for supporting Cartwright and quite unjustly charged that paper with inconsistency. The editor, however, was quite capable of striking back and did so in his issue of June 18th.

Our Position

During election excitements it is difficult to keep cool and to pursue that course which wisdom would direct and approve. Fallible we are as a race, and the editorial post cannot claim to be an exception to the rule. But after all, and without any attempt at hiding our sins, where is the ground for the tirade of abuse with which we are assailed by a writer in The North American of 10th inst. His ground appears to be simply that we have taken sides with Mr. Cartwright! Now we challenge this verbose and conceited scribbler to produce anything in previous numbers of this paper to prove that we held ourselves bound to take no side in this contest. Our uniform language was hear all parties, and then determine intelligently who most deserves your support, and give that support freely and unsolicited.

We did not know but that other men, and perhaps those whose views we could endorse more fully than the views of either of the parties in the field might come forward. We waited for a full declaration of who the men were to be who would be candidates for the suffrages of

the people and when that became known we took our side after weighing the political platform comparative talents and antecedants of the two gentlemen and had no hesitation in declaring ourselves fully in favor of Mr Cartwright

The contemptible charges of the above writer of our having bartered ourselves circulated slander and falsehoods etc etc are unworthy of notice The writer is evidently under the influence of disappointed feelings He no doubt thought that after our hesitation and as no other candidate appeared in the field that we would support Mr Hooper who had our support at the last election contest But is it a valid reason why we should support a man now that we had supported him on a former occasion? —Even the same men may offer themselves to-day and there be reasons why we should support one and to-morrow why we should support the other without mercenary influences being reasonably attributable But how much more when the same candidates are not both in the field We supported Hooper against his late opponent because we thought the trial had proved the latter unequal to meet the necessities of the County and not the man to carry out the views of the majority of the electors and because we thought the former might represent the County more faithfully We now support Cartwright because it is our matured conviction that he is better calculated to promote the interests of this important County than Mr Hooper and if we take this course we can see no reason why we should be found fault with any more than if we had continued in our support of Mr Hooper We defy our maligners to present and prove their accusations of inconsistency We know that there are some whose vision is so eclipsed by selfishness and whose judgment is held so completely in subserviency to others and whose oblique course has so accustomed them to wrong doing that they cannot conceive of honesty or uprightness existing in others but we can afford to rest under the censure of such characters Their praise would be a disparagement and their blame is in the eye of the intelligent and worthy the highest praise We dictate not to others We think and let think and cannot be driven from our path or frustrated in our designs by the paltry and ill natured rodomontade of angry and disappointed demagogues Our language still is Hooper has been tried and found wanting Cartwright is worthy

of a trial on account of abilities of a superior order a stake in the County which will make him true to its interests and a platform agreeable we believe to the views of the majority of the electors of Lennox and Addington

In the following issue of June 25th The Standard tenderly commits Mr Hooper to his political grave and does its best to soothe the wounded feelings of his disappointed followers There is no unseemly boasting of the victory achieved

The Election Contest

The struggle is over Rarely has so much energy been brought to bear and expended in an election Both parties evidently did their utmost and too, in the best way to conquer his opponent and the strongest influence and friends succeeded The result so far as known is startling even to Mr Cartwright's friends We or they did not expect such a majority To win by 100 was the utmost to which their expectations reached a week ago A majority of 300 is more than any even the most sanguine, anticipated The contest was in some respects almost unique Mr Hooper had given as good satisfaction for the two sessions which he represented this County as any former member had succeeded in doing He was not blameless Who is so? He had voted right in the judgment of the majority on almost every question in which he took part. He had been industrious seldom being absent from the House and when he spoke it was to the point, and secured an attentive ear from the House One fault was the cause of his defeat and that his absence at the want of confidence vote Somehow the electors of Lennox and Addington got it into their minds that he shrinked responsibility at that most important time and once in the idea that their representative, either with or without an understanding with John A Macdonald had it was impossible to remove it or make them look favorably upon the man thus suspected.

The result of this contest is the more startling in view of the political platform of the two gentlemen being so completely similar Both Conservatives but at the same time liberal in their views both unimpeached and unimpeachable in their loyal attachment to the British Crown One can hardly see the ground on which a struggle so determined was based and yet a contest more determined perhaps, than ever was witnessed between old Tory and

Reformer took place. Local interests and other considerations would lead us to be satisfied with the result but even broader and more patriotic views influence us when we say that in our candid judgment, now after the contest is over the best is done for the County as a whole

If our friends who favored the defeated candidate will settle down into quiet acquiescence with things as they have resulted if they will co-operate in the promotion of harmony and peace as heartily as we have all worked for our favorite man and if we all labor together to co-operate with our legislators to seek the good of the country we may reasonably expect that a decade of unparalleled prosperity is before us

The Canadian press follows closely the trend of events across the border There was no abatement in the awful destruction of life and property and the farther the war progressed the more bitterly did the contending sides express their contempt and hatred for each other As Upper Canada had as early as 1793 in the second session of the first Parliament of the Province taken its stand upon the slavery question the South could look for no sympathy from this quarter towards the traffic they were seeking to perpetuate Nearly all the news from the scene of hostilities reached Canada through Northern channels and our experience through the Great War has taught us that only such news is released by the censor as will best serve the propaganda purposes of the side releasing it We are not therefore greatly surprised to find a man of the even disposition of the editor of The Standard indulging in some pretty strong language respecting the Southern cause in his issue of July 9th

The Balance Between North and South

For more than two years the two great divisions of the United States have been engaged in deadly strife—a strife not at first intended to be destructive of life and property to a thousandth degree of what has transpired but a strife which has increased in dimensions as circumstance after circumstance occurred to aggravate the cause of alienation and exasperate the feelings of the belligerents on either side The South never calculated upon the sacrifice of means, and of the best blood of their country and both in such boundless measure as has resulted Had they been aware of the cost, they never would have sought to per-

petuate their peculiar institution against the protest of the civilized world at such a sacrifice. They had been accustomed to cajoling Northern men on the floors of their legislative chambers, bullying committees into favorable reports on questions involving their interests, by the force of dirk, bowie-knife and revolver, setting aside or setting at defiance the wishes of the majority, lynching honest men who dared to affirm the baseness of the principles on which slavery was based, anything indeed, how base soever that thing might be, was not too base or outrageous to perform in order to gag those who saw the wickedness of their favorite traffic, and to strengthen that on which their hearts were set although in its enjoyment they might be compelled to fatten on the sweat and tears and groans and blood of their down trodden fellow men. They had grown great and powerful and defiant, and looked upon the structure which they had raised as intended to be perpetuated forever.

Let the cowardly North bluster as they may, they dare not fight the chivalry of the South. Or even if their temerity should lead them so far, King Cotton will compel intervention on the part of the European Powers, and we will have to suffer but a little time. But let the worst come that can happen, and we can walk through a host of Abolitionist Yankees, and joining our pro-slavery friends of the North in the great commercial centres, we shall make short work of conquering a peace and establishing our independence. Such was the sentiment of the South at the beginning of this fratricidal war. The sea of blood which has been shed, the treasures which have been squandered, the misery which has been entailed never were calculated upon, no estimate was made for that.

The North, on the other hand, accustomed to the bullying bluster of the South, calculated upon the heat passing off in wordy protestations, threats, paper declarations, etc., and that after their bluster was over they would return to their usual course and bear, though it might be but with ill grace, the supremacy of the Black Republican party. The slave patronizing Democrats had had their long, long turn, now they would permit their opponents to take the reins of empire, and drive the car of state for a brief term. They never thought of the South fighting. Or if they did, they thought that having the army and

navy of the United States, its treasury its credit its prestige as an established power with an immensely larger population of free industrious men the Federal cause must triumph in every encounter and the war be but of short duration. Look at the feelings of the nation at the time of the battle of Bull Run and see whether these were not their sentiments. But they met and tried each other's strength and metal and like two brothers estranged after an encounter in which both are injured they retire more disgusted with each other than before the conflict and more determined not to be friends.

In the issue of August 27th appeared the proclamation of the Governor General dated August 21st 1863 announcing the separation of Lennox and Addington from Frontenac.

The editor appears to have dealt at some length with all the public questions of the day. In the issue of October 8th he devotes a whole column to the consideration of the Dunkin Act which was then before the Legislature. Space will not permit me to quote more than one paragraph in which he justifies one phase of the Act which in practically the same form, is embodied in the Ontario Temperance Act and has been most severely criticized.

> His views made law would allow of more easy convictions for the infraction of existing regulations. Instead of the burden of proof being thrown upon the prosecuting party when there existed strong presumption of guilt it would devolve upon the supposed delinquent to prove himself innocent. As the law exists one of the most difficult points is to get evidance against an offender. To do so you must induce those who actually drink themselves to act against those from whom they obtain it. Or the very undesirable course is pursued of persons purchasing drink just for the purpose of becoming informants. A change something such as suggested in Mr Dunkin's Bill is very desirable.

We frequently hear complaints in our own day and generation that it is difficult to get the best men of the municipalities to accept nomination for public office. From a communication published in The Standard on October 8th it is evident that one elector at least entertained the opinion that many municipalities in the county suffered from the same complaint sixty years ago.

To the Editor of The Standard

Dear Sir,—It has for some time past been generally acknowledged that as a class, our municipal councillors do very little credit to our country. Their moral weight is painfully small. Men have lost confidence in their honesty and consequently attach but very little importance to what they say as giving very little information of what they really think or what they mean to do. If they had set themselves to discredit municipal institutions and to cast ridicule upon the decision of the polls, they could scarcely have taken a better course than that which for some time they have pursued. For this state of matters the country has itself to blame. If the quiet decent intelligent and gentlemanly portion of the community will keep back from the positions they ought to occupy and the duties they ought to discharge they need not be surprised if the mercenary and unworthy step forward and occupy those positions, which are really sent a begging and should serve themselves by professing to discharge duties which the country has a right to expect should be discharged with all honor and honesty which are actually set about in a far different way. There cannot be a doubt but what our township and village Councils are a disagreeable rebbis in general. There are exceptions of course but no one can for a moment doubt that such is their prevailing character.

The editor did not content himself with laying before his readers his views upon current local events. His field was the world and there were few if any occurrences of importance that escaped his attention. He had the happy faculty of condensation without omitting any essential detail so that in few words he presented to his readers a fairly complete review of the subject under consideration. We would look in vain in most of our weekly papers of to-day for as sensible an editorial as the following of October 15th 1863.

European Affairs—Is War Imminent?

The partition of Poland in 1815 between Russia, Austria and Prussia blotted out the name of Poland from the nominal record of nations. But only from the nominal record—for the idea has been retained in all minds impressed with the heroic valor of the Poles that although

they had no nominal existence as nations yet did they continue to exist actually in the sentiment of the world

Internal distraction had weakened them—division amongst themselves had deprived them of the available powers necessary to meet their rapacious neighbors, who gladly availed themselves of the time of their weakness to swallow them up. That which existed in the mind of the thinking part of mankind remained notwithstanding the immolation of right on the altar of national ambition in the minds of the sons and daughters of the fatherland. They were still in their own minds independent. Might had triumphed over and trodden down right but the body only that which was material or merely accidental in arrangements for governing was made subject. The mind patriotism principle said we must bide our time for destiny awards us due praise for patient endurance and too deliverance from our arrogant oppressors

The national character still existed in mind, ready to develop itself when freed from the incubus which pressed upon it. Years pass on and years of suffering. Russia and her fellows in the spoliation of this heroic nation promised constitutional privileges but Austria and Prussia only to a limited extent, and Russia in no degree granted those privileges.—The Poles were treated as a conquered race—in one case absolutely in the others partially

Under such circumstances it could not be expected either that they could remain quiet or develop their energies in such a way as to be likely to cope successfully with their powerful conquerors. hence their struggles have been those of weakness oppressed outraged down trodden, against power oppressive rapacious, exacting. The Poles have struggled but they have been as the dove in the talons of the vulture or the fawn in the paws of the bear. Might has triumphed over every principle of right and while lying bleeding at the feet of the conquerors has by her groans and blood appealed to the civilized world to assist her to assert her liberty. But the civilized world so far as aristocratic continental Europe was concerned, had no ear for her cries or heart to feel for her miseries, and the Poles suffered on. A crisis was brought on in January last, and the Poles flew to arms and since then they have struggled manfully but against fearful odds and they are likely to be swallowed up. England almost alone is found to protest with energy against the utter annihilation of this

heroic people But will England go to war in order to assert the right of others not of her own nation? She has done so, and may do it again Her patience long tried in diplomacy may exhaust itself and she with perhaps her old allies against Russia, may be found in the arena of mortal conflict. One must say that the scenes now being enacted in the outrages committed upon this people would justify a combination to chastise the arrogant nation thus making such a use of its power, and to raise a patriotic and noble people to a position to take that part which they appear to have the soul to take in advancing the civilization of humanity

Other complications are also arising which may tend to hasten a disturbance of European affairs and bring on a contest affecting all the powers of Europe It appears that the King of Denmark has failed in the observance of certain stipulations entered into with Austria and Prussia in regard to the Government of Schleswig and Holstein duchies belonging to the Danish Crown These duchies are a part of Germany and are represented in the German Diet It is possible that trouble may arise out of this matter, as a committee of the Parliament of the Confederate German States recommends the employment of force to compel the Danish government to fulfil its engagements.

Whatever influence this new cause of trouble may exert we can hardly see how the Poles can be left to such a cruel fate as they are doomed to under the uncontrolled cupidity of Russia. May we not hope that something may transpire to hasten deliverance for this noble, but deeply injured people?

The Standard was a strong advocate of popular education The following is a portion only of one of many articles upon the subject

Popular Education and Human Progress

The advantage which we claim for our own day is this—that we hold the doctrine almost universally as a people that the masses should be educated No ancient nation ever advanced this doctrine No philosopher or statesman of ancient times ever set it forth as a principle that all ranks of society should be educated In this especially we occupy a vantage ground far above former ages. They

sought the perpetual elevation of the few. The old aristocratic idea of higher and lower grades was dominant in their system and in order to keep the vulgar horde—the masses—where they were, they must be left in ignorance.—The result of the action of these principles is apparent in history. Nations rose, gained a place and declined. Their existence was ephemeral. We wonder while we contemplate the brief life of the Medo-Persian or Grecian empires and as we look upon the surgings and heavings of the nations existing since the dismemberment of the great Roman empire we are astonished at the want of stability manifested in them. The grand secret appears to us to be the want of intelligence in the masses, and the consequent ease with which they could be swayed by designing demagogues.

Do not the changes which have taken place in France during the present and last centuries arise from the same cause? An ignorant, uncultivated, unreflecting people will always be influenced by those above them in intelligence and are made the creatures of one aspirant after another, never realizing the good which is promised, always disappointed and ready because not able to judge for themselves, to be duped by the next aspirant to power. That which has saved Britain from the upheavings which have destroyed other nations is the comparative intelligence of her middle classes and she only wants a more general diffusion of education amongst the lower classes in order to become a power invulnerable to every attack which may be made upon her. The desired change is being brought about them slowly but surely. Here we have superior advantages. We have not old established and cherished principles and habits to contend against.—The ground is clear and the will of both government and people is in favor of generally diffused facilities for thoroughly preparing the whole people for their part in existence as thinking and responsible beings.

Our own country was passing through a political crisis at this time. Ministries came and went and while in power did little more than mark time thereby emphasizing the need for some sort of change. The solution was eventually found by the Fathers of Confederation. The American War however was the all-absorbing topic and engaged the attention of every editor. There was in some quarters a fear and nervous appre-

hension that Canada would in some way be involved. Mr. Cartwright in his address to the electors, left no doubt as to his fears. "Causes over which we can exercise no control may at any instant involve us in a war of the most disparate character." The Standard had column upon column of news items, correspondence and editorials upon the situation. The following from an editorial of November 19th is a fair illustration of "a case of nerves" from which no editor in the country was exempt:

> The topic which has had most interest for Canadian readers for the last few days is that sprung upon us by the news of Friday last, when it was announced that a scheme had been concocted by the Southern refugees in Canada and their sympathizers here and along the American border "to take possession of some steamers on Lake Erie, to surprise Johnson's Island, set free the prisoners of war confined there and proceed with them to Buffalo." The scheme it seems, comprehended also the seizure of Detroit, and its occupation during the winter, and the organization of a rebel army to take the field in the spring as an active invading force against Michigan, Ohio and Indiana.
>
> In view of the vast numbers of Southern refugees which are scattered through Canada, and especially in our frontier towns and cities, and the amount of sympathy awarded to the promoters of the slave power, both amongst the aristocratically inclined in Canada, and the inhuman nigger haters of the other side, and the prisoners of Johnson's Island, there was some feasibility in the scheme which has just been detected.
>
> We could hardly credit the announcement when first it met our eye, nor can we yet feel quite assured that it is not a "big sensation story" got up for effect. But if it was thought of sufficient importance to engage the attention of the Government of the country, and to be communicated by the Governor-General to Lord Lyons at Washington, and thro' him to the Washington Government, and if the Government at Washington thought it of so much importance as to notify the authorities at Buffalo, Detroit, and other frontier cities of the probable danger, we must believe that there is something in it.

The straits to which the Confederacy was reduced at this time may be gathered from an extract from a letter published

in The Standard on December 3rd and purporting to have been written from Vicksburgh to the St. Louis Republican

> On the 12th of October the bodies of six men were found hanging side by side in the woods near Talladega at which place there is a large conscript camp It is supposed these men were hanged for resistance to conscription Two women were publicly hung at Talladega on the 13th for refusing to divulge the hiding places of their husbands who had fled at the approach of the conscription officers. A perfect reign of terror exists in that part of the country The woods are full of refugees trying to evade the relentless conscripting officers All men from the age of eighteen to forty-five regardless of wealth or station are conscripted for the confederate army Another conscription for state service has been made of boys from sixteen to eighteen and men from forty five to sixty who are able to hold up a musket and are not otherwise in the employment of the government The people are yearning for peace at any price and upon any terms

The deep interest taken by Canadians in the American War is manifested by the frequency of the editorials upon the subject The editor endeavors to keep his readers posted in the movements of the two armies and in the political situation as well In his editorial of December 17th he gives us a bird's eye view of the whole situation and we can read between the lines a forecast that the end was near He was not the only one who underrated the confederacy's power of resistance The surrender of Lee was still sixteen months distant.

The War—Signs of the End

> But after all we cannot but think that even the minority in Britain and Canada who expressed sympathy with the South did so thoughtlessly Their heart was not with slavery It was rather against the braggarts of the North who unreasonably berated England and her sons No true Briton could be in sympathy with the South on account of any principle for which they were contending That is out of the question
>
> And the change which has of late taken place in the position and prestige of the belligerents tells truly in the manner in which it is received how the pulse of Britons beats toward this rebellion Never since the beginning of

the war has the North occupied so good a position as now. Never was the anti-slavery party so strong. Never was President Lincoln and his Cabinet more firmly seated in the confidence of the nation. Never did the arms of the North appear more likely to triumph over the obstinate bravery of Southern chivalry. Never did Southern slavery, that monster of iniquity, appear more surely to totter to its fall; and who can but see in the tone of the Southern press, in the language of official documents and in the private reports of officers serving in various departments of slavedom, as well as in the fact which is boldly asserted that the corps serving under General Breckenridge in the late battle of Chattanooga refused to fight—that the fate of the Confederacy is sealed. Everything too tends to show that with the fall of this arrogant and aspiring Confederacy, falls the last hope of slavery existing as a permanent institution on this continent. And if, even with the cost of so much blood and treasure this foul and blasting curse is removed, future generations will not reflect upon the cost as too great which has saved them from having entailed upon them so great an evil. That the North should pay such a price may appear strange to some. It does appear strange. But, with what measure ye mete it shall be measured to you again. The majority of the North were not only consenting parties to the perpetuation of this iniquity, but thousands of them were stained by actual participation in the enormous wrongs inflicted upon the African race. It could not be reasonably expected but that their sins would have their punishment. And not only the sins of actual participation in this enormity, but of allowing aiding and comforting it, in the passing of such outrages upon honest legislation as the Fugitive Slave Law—an enactment which will stand as an everlasting stain upon the escutcheon of American history. Before American sentiment could allow of the passing and enforcement of such a law, there must have been a degree of depravity reached which would require all that has transpired in this sanguinary struggle to arouse, to cause humiliation for and to purge. No doubt can reasonably exist as to a better state of things being in reversion for the people. Purged from the poisonous effects of this moral, social and political upas, all that can make really great will have chance of development and growth, and we may reasonably expect a future of greater prosperity and happiness in our relations

with them Still no doubt a severe and it may be somewhat prolonged effort will be made by the leading men in the South who are committed to the rebellion but the end must come and with it no doubt an honest and certain arrangement for the extinction of slavery

In the first issue of the New Year (1864) the editor gives us the result of the municipal election From his remarks and a glance at the vote cast we are disposed to conclude that we have not degenerated much in municipal affairs during the past sixty years The old council appear to have clung together on the ticket system It was a clear case of the "ins" against the "outs." The electors must have been impressed with the thought that they would

rather bear those ills we have
Than fly to others that we know not of

and accordingly voted for the old council

Our Election is Over

The agony is now over Everything that now and again takes place, has its commencement continuance and end Christmas came and it passed away The New Year came and came with a terrific hurricane and passed away also the hurricane too and so with our election but we must say that it passed off very quietly and without much excitement There was considerable talk before the time of election about corruption and awful disclosures and all that sort of thing which we invariably hear from those who are out of office and who are anxious to relieve those who are in office from all care and responsibility Several caucus meetings were held and the public were called together to hear for themselves of alleged abuses, and the defence to be made by the City Fathers. The people listened calmly and quietly and have given their verdict and have kindly and considerately allowed the opposing candidates to retire from public life for another year At the close of the first day's polling the opposition candidates were far behind so far that they saw there was not the shadow of a chance of their election On the morning of the second day like wise men they came in a body to withdraw from the contest and the poll would have been closed at an early hour had it not been for some scattering votes The whole of the old Council are in for another year's lease of office At the close of the poll the votes stood as follows

Old Council		Opposition	
W H Wilkinson	180	J T Grange	47
S McL Detlor	171	S S Madden	41
John Stevenson	169	E C Davy	39
W McGillivray	166	J F Bartels	34
W Miller	166	W McMullen	25

Much praise is due to the Returning officer for his patience fairness and gentlemanly conduct during the whole of the contest and we must now congratulate our Town on the selection made for another year We must say further that there are some men among the opposition candidates that would have been an honor to the Council —but So mote it be

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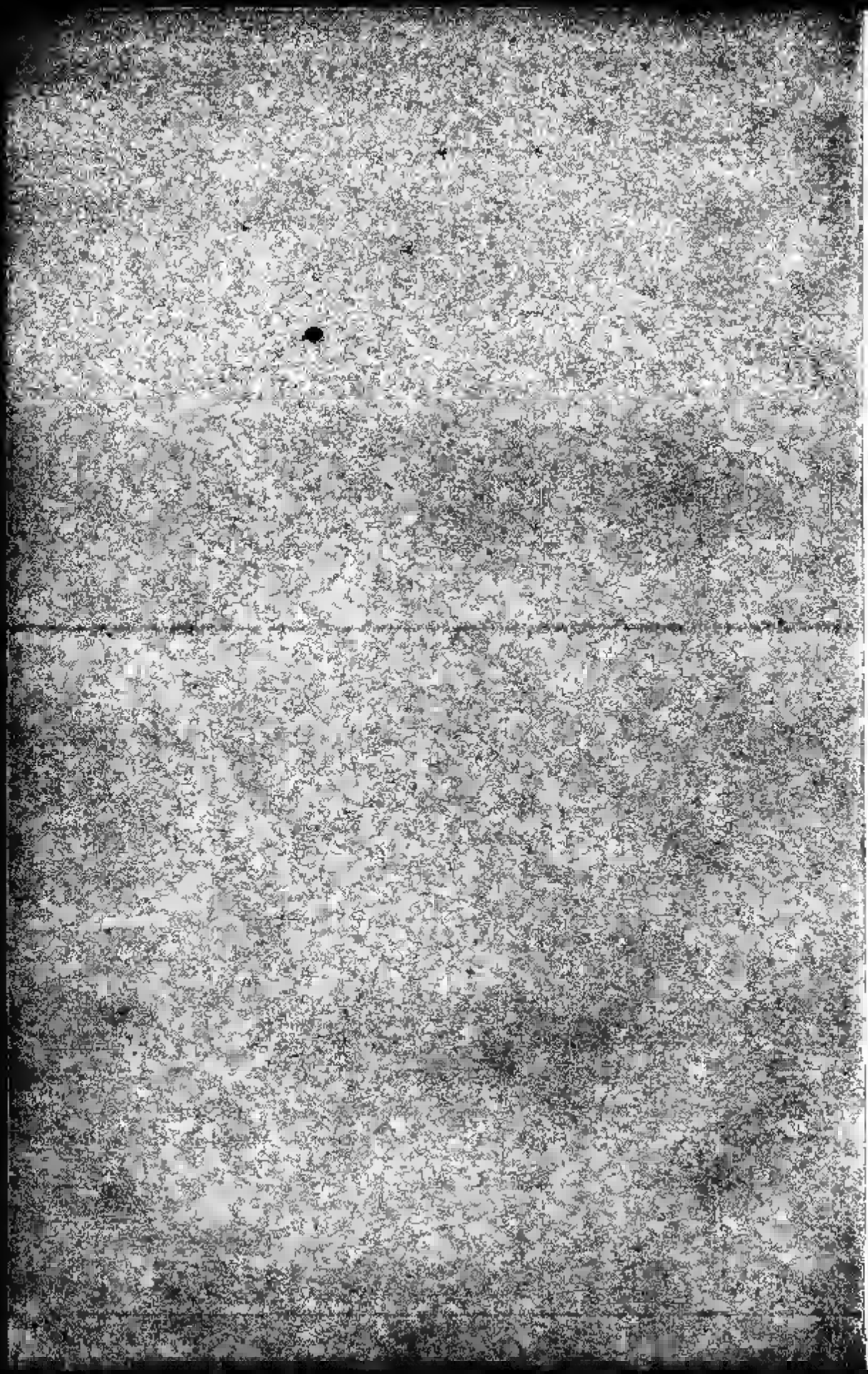

LENNOX AND ADDINGTON HISTORICAL SOCIETY

PAPERS AND RECORDS

VOL XII

THE NAPANEE STANDARD
1862 3

NAPANEE ONTARIO
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COMPILED AND EDITED
By WALTER S HERRINGTON K C F R S C

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The
United Press

PUBLICATIONS OF
LENNOX AND ADDINGTON HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Vol	I	Chronicles of Napanee	June 12, 1909
Vol	II	Early Education	Sept 19 1910
Vol	III	The Casey Scrap Books (Part I)	Nov 15, 1911
Vol	IV	The Casey Scrap Books (Part II)	June 14, 1912
Vol	V	The Bell and Laing Papers	March 14, 1914
Vol	VI	Pioneer Life on the Bay of Quinte by W S Herrington	May 4, 1915
Vol	VII and VIII	Debate House of Assembly April, 18 1836	Nov 8, 1916
Vol	IX	The Canniff Collection	Oct 30 1917
Vol	X	Newspapers of the County	Feb 10 1919
		"War Work of Lennox and Addington"	April 1 1922
Vol	XI	The North American 1862 4	April 10 1925
Vol	XII	The Napanee Standard 1862-3	

INTRODUCTION

In our last volume we published extracts from The North American, a journalistic venture of two brothers, G W and I B McMullen. The chief cause of the failure of this paper to secure a lasting foothold in this county was the existence of The Standard, a rival and well established weekly in Napanee, also conducted by two brothers Thomas S and Alex Henry A more extended reference to The Standard will be found in Volume X of our publications, 'Newspapers of the County ' In our archives we have a fairly complete file of The Standard but in this volume we propose dealing only with those issues covering the same period as the issues of the North American referred to in our last volume The county has reason to be proud of having produced two such excellent papers The period 1862-3 was one of momentous interest not only to Canada and the North American continent but the whole world It was a period of political transition for many countries A period of great suspense a period calling for statesmanship of the highest order It is most interesting to note how these great events were treated by the press of the day By a careful study of the editorials we get an insight into the daily lives and thoughts of our forefathers and see history in the making at close range These two papers of over sixty years ago when compared with the country press of to-day will lose nothing by the process. Both as to the dissemination of news and editorial views upon the leading events they are vastly superior to our average weekly

W S HERRINGTON

Extracts from The Napanee Standard, 1862-3

For years the leading men of Lennox and Addington had felt that the interests of our county were not well served by continuing our connection with Frontenac, but no active steps were taken to bring about a separation until The Standard in its issue of August 28th, 1862 threw down the gauntlet in a leading editorial from which we extract the following:—

County of Lennox and Addington

The position of this important County is not what its capabilities might make it—not what evident destiny calls that we as its inhabitants should make it.

It is possible for the best means to be unused The best faculties unemployed will be of no avail to raise either family, individual or community in the scale of human progress Means are availably good only as mind and energy are brought to bear in their proper employment The materials and faculties are it may be providential or fortuitous—men may have little to do in influencing these—they exist independent of him—they are like his own existence, or his birth place or the circumstances in which he enters the world not of his own making But in the scenes of busy life associated as man is with the various circumstances of his existence it is for him faithfully to ply his energies in order to make the best of the advantages with which he is surrounded for his own advantage and the elevation of the race

Drones will lose the best chances for want of activity their time lies heavily upon them, they are disgusted with the hum and hustle of the busy world, and as they drag themselves along, always distanced by progress they complain that the world will not let them dose out their existence as they desire The shabby, unpainted house, the rickety fence the dilapidated outbuildings, the fumes of decomposing matter around the premises outside and the housekeeping and furniture, etc of fifty years ago, inside, are the manifestations of this state of feeling in the individual, and add a number of such men and establishments together, and you have a community got up on this

principle. Dormant energies of mind with bodily indications telling of its existence. A war of sluggish nature with the advance of civilization and the improvement of the race.

This state of things in the individual and in the community must be avoided. Progress is the destiny of the race and this is especially true in this growing country. Our County is not far behind the best and most enterprising in this fair land but it must not be forgotten, that there are difficulties which must be removed ere we can fully enjoy the advantage of the facilities afforded us for improvement.

Look at our County geographically, or statistically, look at it in the length of time which it has been settled or in the wealth and intelligence of its inhabitants, or in what view you please and compare it with other counties possessing all the privileges and advantages of independent counties and tell us, does it suffer in comparison with them? We think not.

We must have our County set off from Frontenac—we should be no longer compelled to feed the latter with our business, as we must do so long as we remain in our present situation.

The effect of remaining as we now are is that we are stultified in our own estimation, as well as in the estimation of others. Indeed, it appears that the Kingstonians are disposed almost to ignore our existence but as a sort of trifling appendage to their great County. Notwithstanding a very large export and import business done both at our port and railroad depot, some of the newspapers of our indulgent mother city would have our port closed as regular port of entry and would have us trudge to Kingston to do our excise duty, as well as to attend court and do other necessary business. The truth is although we are equally important and wealthy with them, they have come to the conclusion that we think little of ourselves, and as a consequence they can use us as they see fit. To stand up firmly for our position—to ask for a separate existence and have it, is our plain duty, and must be done before Lennox and Addington can attain to that lofty position of which it is capable.

To speak of the expense to which we would be driven in the erection of buildings support of a full staff of County officials, etc. etc. is to talk of refusing to take a step

which, whatever may be the present cost, will remunerate before the County has time fully to organize. Remuneration will arise in many ways, but the actual increase of value of property in the County alone will more than counterbalance all the expenditure which would be necessitated at the beginning of our separate existence. We go for secession, and are pleased to know that the constitution does not deny it to us but has made provision for it.

We trust that our citizens generally, and our municipalities in their corporate capacity, will take action in this matter, and that we shall soon see Lennox and Addington in some chosen, and favorably situated centre, adorned and beautified with such County buildings as may be deemed requisite.

The honor due to our ancestors, and the interests of this fine County demand it and we look soon to know that the enterprise of our people expressed in a legitimate way has secured it.

We can afford to devote some space to the affairs of the neighbouring republic as this was the most critical period in its history. Canadians could not shut their eyes to the awful struggle that was going on at their very door and as the British Parliament had seriously discussed the wisdom of intervention the question was of vital interest to Canada. The editor in a masterly editorial of September 11th lays bare the situation from a Canadian standpoint. It will be seen that the editor had a pretty clear grasp of the situation when it is borne in mind that Lincoln's proclamation for Emancipation was not issued until the week following the appearance of this editorial:—

The North and South

The chances of war are various and depend upon circumstances which cannot be observed in advance, and against which it is impossible fully to prepare. But there are some things which may be said to be essential to success ordinarily, and some features of a cause which a priori argue against the likelihood of a favorable issue.

The first and most important element likely to secure triumph is a good cause, or, it may be, confidence in the goodness of our cause, for it matters but little after all, whether the cause is really worthy, so that we have confidence in it. Having large personal interests at stake will sometimes come in to brace us to a successful encounter, even where our cause is bad.

To have extensive legislative knowledge, with executive powers untrammelled by the popular will, is almost essential to success in any enterprise When legislation is hasty, rash, shortsighted or executive action tardy, hesitating, spasmodic, almost invariably failure and disgrace will ensue

In the pending struggle between the northern and southern sections of the United States, we are led to witness a state of things in which we find illustration of the above remarks

The South inaugurated this sanguinary encounter They had controlled the North in legislation, etc , for years, and especially to secure protection and extension to their peculiar institution had they succeeded in the most high-handed measures They had made those States in which slave labor had exhausted the soil, and rendered it unfit to produce tobacco and cotton, slave-breeding states the produce of which, sold under the auctioneer's hammer, were sent farther south and west to break up and till the immense and unbounded prairies of that vast region The home production of slaves had become a business of sufficient emolument to keep such men as General Lee in affluence in their Virginian palaces They lolled in ease on their couches, fanned by Toby's and Cuffy's servants "born in their own houses" and their wenches raised the stock on the sale of which they lived at ease Selfishness had so wrought itself into their sordid souls that every feeling of humanity had forsaken them They became worse than brute in their practices Their own sons and daughters, their nephews and nieces and grand-children were sold into dismal captivity Some of the fairest of women were purchased with intent to prostitute them, and when lust was satiated, sell them again to similar monsters to run a round of sickening debauchery till death liberated them from that which is worse than death

The most sacred ties of family relationship were ruthlessly torn asunder, and when the man would now and then speak out his utterances were punished with the most cruel flagellations and scourgings, or with death inflicted without thought of trial and in the most summary way

The white man who dared to assert the wrong of these infernal transactions, was regarded and treated as a public enemy, denounced and threatened or without warning, hung on a convenient tree The minister of the sanctuary

was gagged and dared not proclaim that gospel in its fullness which is known in its sacred influences to make all men free and equal. The whole North were made bands of negro catchers, and thus compelled to aid and abet the monstrosities of their southern masters. The superior race must thus have its brutal and cruel way and to attempt to arrest the progress of its iniquity is to cause its instant separation from those whose power might, peradventure, prove corrective of its present course.

Here and nowhere else is the cause of the war now raging with such violence and producing such disastrous consequences in the neighboring Republic. Let them claim what they may to be the cause, it is no other than slavery. This is the Southern Diana, and their cry is and has been, in effect, "great is this Diana" of the South and to save it they will risk, and have risked their all. Treasure and blood have been poured out like water in this ignoble cause. They would live idly. They would have their wants ministered to by their bondmen. They would gratify their lusts, and therefore the ferocity with which they fight against superior numbers and discipline. They have not a good cause, but because selfishness prompts, the place is supplied by interest. This is the real case with the South, only partially delineated however.

The North who are second on the scene of action in this struggle, were thought by the friends of humanity to have a good cause. Their effort was supposed to be directed against slavery, at least against its extension. But their course was not definite. They failed to present before the nation an idea sufficient to raise to action the force of the people. Instead of a great and worthy fact, a figment is raised as the object for which the nation must sacrifice and fight. Dominion, an object which might fire the ambition of a one man government, but cannot appeal to the masses, is the object. "Let us preserve the Union." This is the cry of the North. Thousands thought that under this ostensible reason lay another great, important, moving cause, and that this cause would in course of time evolve itself, viz., the destruction of the national curse—the removal of the national sin—the purging of the national stain, slavery.

Under the inspiration of this hoped for but undisclosed object, many volunteered, fought bravely and died, while many not in battle strifes paid and prayed for their brothers

and for the success of the cause for which they vainly hoped they were fighting. But there was uncertainty as to the intentions and policy of the North. There was hesitancy in their councils and want of promptness in their executive, and hence want of success.

But driven to a declaration of their principles, the Northern executive declare their policy, 'The Union with slavery intact, or the Union with slavery impaired or the Union with slavery destroyed, but the Union."

Bosh! say the millions of the North. What! fight and sacrifice, and suffer, and die by thousands on the gory battlefield for a figment! a name! simple dominion! Not we. The muscle slackens, the nerve loses its activity, the grasp relaxes, and the northern armies, fully equipped and drilled, are driven before the Southern rag-tags, and instead of Richmond being taken, Washington is beleaguered and Maryland is possessed by the enemy of the Northern Government. Kentucky is again the scene of bloodshed, and even Ohio itself is threatened by the slave power. McDowell may be blamed for the first "Bull Run," McClellan for not following the retreat of the rebels from Manassas and making short work of them before they reached their intrenchments at Richmond. Pope may be blamed for want of generalship at the second Bull Run. Regiments may be blamed for retreating without orders and skedaddling when no foe opposed them. Timid men may be ridiculed for stampeding toward peaceful shores to evade conscription. But it's of no use. There is a cause for all this. When men fight they want something to fight for. Place a sufficient object before them, and generally they will do so. The South have done so for a selfish object; the North have refused, because of the absence of any object. Fremont's views and course adopted and pursued to the utter eschewing of the miserable policy and course of the present administration, and the rebellion would have been crushed, and means inaugurated for the removal of its cause, and the enjoyment of permanent peace by this continent. As it is, while the border states, especially, are suffering for the enormous sin of slavery as it existed, the whole nation is suffering, and must suffer for the tolerance afforded to it, and for their refusal to put forth the hand to remove it, when it was in their power to do so. What the end shall be, deponent saith not, but supposeth that, as the leading forces of the

belligerents are so close together, something final must soon be the result

In looking back upon this war we are too prone to regard it as a fight for emancipation of the slaves and lose sight of the fact that the real issue was the preservation of the Union and it was not until the war was well under way that Lincoln's proclamation was issued as a means towards that end In his issue of October 9th, the editor comments upon the effect of the proclamation

Emancipation

Various have been the conjectures formed as to the effects of the President's proclamation emancipating all slaves found in states and parts of states in rebellion against the United States government on the first of January, 1863

In the North a large party, heartily favoring the Union cause, feared that the hands of the Confederacy would be strengthened by the border states looking upon the measure as a mark of ingratitude to them, and a recklessness in regard to their interests—that loyal citizens of seceding states would feel aggrieved at this additional prospective loss being imposed upon them while they could not be held responsible, in reason, for the conduct of the majority, and that rebels, actually and declaredly such, would be driven to desperation, and would sacrifice and fight more determinedly, seeing the strife was now against a government whose positive intention was to destroy their favorite institution These effects, however, have not followed to any great extent The truth is the border states see in slavery as the cause of this unnatural war, an evil which they must get rid of, and many are not inclined to put the evil day off, but are willing at once to make the sacrifice necessary They would save the Union even at the sacrifice of the peculiar institution They very well know that a Union established and cemented on slavery principles cannot be permanent, and that another war breaking out they must be, as they are now, the greatest sufferers.

The same common sense view appears to be taken by men still loyal to the Union, in seceding states They know that more lenity has been shown than could have been expected under the circumstances, that the Federal

government has acted toward her subjects in seceding states in the most merciful and indulgent manner in hope of restoring the authority of the government and the majesty of law with as little disruption of the social fabric as possible, and that now that the rebellion refuses to yield to mild measures, more severe ones must be resorted to, and are fully justifiable Society must be reconstructed, as the effects of the war have already been completely disorganizing, and they will not be careful to leave in the reconstructed mass the very elements which have caused the present disruption and its consequent misery They are prepared to make sacrifices to secure in future a healthy body politic And the actors in the rebellion instead of being nerved to greater strength by this proclamation quail before it, because of its moral force, as appealing to their reason and to their heart and because it reveals a state of things in the Washington Cabinet and in the North generally which they were not prepared to receive They never dreamed either that President Lincoln had courage to take such a step or if he had that he would do so, in face of what they understood to exist in the North namely a strong feeling in favor of leaving the colored race in their present position

Trifling indeed will be the evil arising from this bold humanitarian act of the North, and great beyond estimate will be the good arising from it

It will tend to paralyze the South by shearing it of much of its strength It will tend to give the North the sympathies of the Christian world will give it an object, instead of an idea to fight for, and will thus do much to bring this inhuman warfare to a termination

What we want to see is peace restored and established on the basis of equal rights and privileges to all Without such a basis no peace can be permanent in the face of the intelligence and Christianity of this land and day

The Cartier-Macdonald ministry had been defeated in May and a new government formed with John Sandfield Macdonald and L V Sicotte at its head Its tenure of office was very precarious and that confederation was already finding favor as a solution of the political situation is apparent from an editorial of October 26th 1862 These comments appear in an article commenting upon a speech made by Sir A T Galt in Manchester, England

Confederation

The subject of a federation of the British North American provinces was presented as a prominent topic in Mr Galt's address—a subject which may be expected to be one of a leading character in the legislatures of these provinces till a federation takes place, for it is only a matter of time The interests of each will demand that legislation taking the interests of the whole into account, will be essential to the full development of the resources of these great countries We would suppose that a great saving might be effected in the machinery of government in this united form Besides, as Britons we want it, in order to give us that position which it will be difficult for us to obtain associated as we are with the non-progressive French of Lower Canada

The idea prevails extensively at home that Canada is able to protect herself either in peace or war, and the sentiments of Mr Galt in this matter are sparingly indorsed by the press of Britain The fact is, our trans Atlantic relations are waking up to the idea that we are somebody, and that our country and resources are worthy of consideration Mr Galt's speech and the discussion upon it in the Chamber of Commerce in Manchester will do us good, although we may not fully adopt his sentiments The more Canada is known in England the more will be our advantage, as emigration will be encouraged, and emigration of the very kind required for the development of the resources of the country

Parliament met on the 12th February, 1863, and the editor upon the same day tendered some wholesome advice to the new ministry and to the members in general

Meeting of Parliament

To-day our Legislative Chambers assemble for the dispatch of business of this rising country A more important session if we may judge in advance by the nature of questions which must come before our Legislators, and the critical times in which we live, never was held in our country Material, social and educational progress will be promoted or retarded in a large degree by the course pursued in the times in which we are now living

Men never had a better opportunity to see the right clearly and they never were more completely freed from anything in the shape of a dictatorial or domineering spirit on the part of those in power Independent thought speech and action are enjoyed to the fullest extent and we trust will be used to the full sifting of every measure and that at the same time that fearful waste of time which too often characterizes the sittings of our Parliament will be avoided We have our doubts as to the present ministry standing through this session It may, and if so in the very nature of the case, may stand for years. It should be the prayer of the devout in all parts of our land, that our Legislators may be endued with wisdom equal to the task which they have undertaken

From week to week The Standard continued to report the proceedings in Parliament but refrained from criticism until March 5th when the editor was evidently no longer able to control his pent up feelings

Parliamentary

Nearly a month has transpired since the assembling of our Provincial Parliament and what has been accomplished? Utterly nothing! The debate upon the Speech from the Throne is still going on, and may close some time It may be right that the country's money should be thus thrown away, but we have our doubts of it It may be necessary to spend three weeks in sparring across the House, but we have no proof of its necessity It may be right that the people should honor men with the position of legislators and then bear uncomplainingly while they spend their days by the dozen at full pay out of the people's money, doing little but trying their powers as juvenile orators by abusing one another in the House, and then like lawyers after court locking arms and repairing to the restaurant to enjoy themselves on champagne and oysters at public cost, but we have not been convinced of it

Six dollars per day and many apparently trifling, but really costly etceteras may appear unimportant, but we claim that the country ought to have value for it. Many of the men who are under this pay, and are supposed to be Solons for wisdom would not be worth $1 per day at this season of the year at home while to some of them it is a merciful dispensation which has sent them to Quebec, for while there they are safe from their creditors and may,

if the Session be well stretched out, gather enough to stave off their creditors for another year

If our legislative halls were repfenished with men who had been brought up in ease and styfe and fuxury, we might then more easily bear to witness the state of things which exists but while the majority are men who have risen from the ranks whose hands have been accustomed to do business with dispatch at home, it becomes insufferable

It is really intolerable Time enough has already been spent to do half the business of the session, and it may be said nothing is done! Three weeks have passed, costing the country above $50 000 and business is not inaugurated

No better opportunity could be afforded for a man making himself felt in the House than is now given by taking to task severely both government and opposition, and 'showing them up," till they are made to burn with shame conless their faults and go to work and do the business for which although so poorly qualified they are sent to Parliament

In the same issue the editor pays a high tribute to David Roblin Esquire, who died on the first of March in his 51st year, after a lingering illness extending over eighteen months No man served the county more faithfully than he He was warden of the united counties of Frontenac and Lennox and Addington for seven years and represented the county of Lennox and Addington in Parliament from 1854 until 1861 Roblin's Hill east of the town of Napanee was named after him Upon its summit he built the large brick residence where he spent the last few years of his life honored and respected by all classes of the community For eighteen consecutive years he sat at the council board of the township of Richmond and was the prime mover in building in 1852 the Richmond Road, which runs through the village of Roblin, so named after him He was a son of John Robfin U E L the progenitor of the Robfins of Adolphustown and Prince Edward county

In the spring of 1863 Jeff Davis in accordance with the request of the Congress of the Southern Confederacy issued an address to the people of the South, congratulating them upon their indomitable valor when confronted with "the most formidable combination of naval and military armaments ever gathered for the conquest of an enemy" In The Standard's editorial comments upon this address we see reflected the views of Canadians upon the merits of the cause of the South

Address of Jeff Davis to the People of the South

We freely concede, that in the abnormal state of things now existing in the South, it appears to be impossible to do without slave labor: but when an abnormal state of things has supervened it is not only our duty, but it is a necessity which is laid upon us to restore society to a condition of health and soundness. Never can real happiness be enjoyed, or reasonably hoped for, till the cause of the evil is removed. Slavery is the Upas of Southern institutions and society. It will grow worse and worse till 'the axe is laid to the root of the tree,' and this 'sum of all villainies' banished from this fair continent.

The coolness with which those concerned speak of this monster cruelty, proclaims most unmistakably that avaricious selfishness has effectually blinded their eyes, and that a worse than Pharaoh like hard heartedness has taken hold upon them, and no doubt Providence is preparing a Moses for the deliverance of their down-trodden fellowmen.

Well-spun theories may be got up in favor of this enormous curse, arguments apparently logical, and satisfactory to interested parties may be adduced in its favor, but both theory and argument will vanish before the honest consciousness of right in man, which leads him to see such beauty in the inspired sentiment, 'Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them.' The slave system with its ten thousand "refuges of lies," would fall in a moment before the honest and practical application of this sentiment.

Jeff Davis, as the head and representative of this would-be Slave Confederacy, may boast of valor, and patriotism and resources, he may invoke the continued aid of the interested and blinded planters and overseers of the revolted states, he may call up the enthusiasm of the pampered and work repudiating sons of planters whose education and position have been secured by the labor of their suffering fellowmen. He may invoke the aid of the Southern Missus, who, too idle to feed herself, much less to cook her own food, has been spoon fed from her cradle by her domestic, perhaps as intellectual naturally as herself, and perhaps indeed the daughter of the same sire. He may gather around him an army of slave-catchers and their bloodhounds, used to hunt down their fellowmen,

who groaning for liberty followed their God imparted instincts in endeavoring to attain it He may bring to his aid personally and visibly, as no doubt he has actually Apollyon and his armies of devils He may marshal them all and he will not succeed, because truth and righteousness, benevolence humanity, every good principle is against him

His address is well worded, but contains an ample illustration of the depth to which human nature will sink when under selfish influences

On the 18th April 1863, at a meeting of the Reeves and Deputy Reeves of the county of Lennox and Addington a resolution was carried that Napanee be the County Town of the new county This was the last step necessary to secure the desired legislation to make the separation an accomplished fact The resolution was forwarded to the sitting member, Mr Augustus Hooper who found himself in a very awkward position He carried on business at Camden East and his business interests were closely allied with those of Newburgh and Newburgh was dissatisfied with the method adopted in choosing the County Town and claimed that the question should be submitted to a vote of the people A counter petition signed by scores of Mr Hooper's supporters was also forwarded to him We can readily see how the question of the separation of the county and the choosing of a county town threatened to play an important part in the next parliamentary election which did not seem to be far distant The Standard sounded a note of warning in the issue of May 7th 1863

The County Town Question

It may be supposed that the exciting state of things existing at Quebec may keep the question of the location of our County Town in the shade The petition of the Reeve of Newburgh has been thrown out as out of order on account of the required notice not having been given A pretty large petition will no doubt be forwarded by the friends of Newburgh if it has not already gone either praying for the question to be deferred or for an appeal to the people Should the present ministry fall as some think they will and the J A Macdonald party be reinstated in power the Newburgh people will see cause to rue the obstructions which they have thrown in the way of the prompt settlement of this question for no doubt, J A

will give all his influence in favor of the Counties remaining as they are It is to be hoped that for the interest of the County, as well as for Napanee the matter will not be allowed to sleep, but that a vigilant eye will be kept toward this question and that no necessary effort will be spared to secure our rights in this important matter

The editor's prophecy respecting the fall of the Macdonald-Sicotte ministry came sooner than he expected While the proprietors Messrs. Henry and Brother, naturally leaned towards the conservative party there was little in the editorial columns to indicate their political allegiance There was a general feeling throughout both Upper and Lower Canada that the strained relation between the two provinces had reached the point where some remedy must be sought It seemed impossible to form a government capable of successfully handling the situation In an editorial of May 14th the editor gives us his views upon the best solution of a most perplexing problem

Defeat of the Government

The vote of want of confidence in the present government which was introduced by John A Macdonald has carried by a majority of five and will result in the proroguing of Parliament and a general election forthwith Many constituencies are on the qui vive leading politicians are more than ordinarily complaisant, and other signs show the value which is set upon the people at certain times by the self denying aspirants for public places

We have never taken sides with or against the present government In many respects we thought them equal to their predecessors and have not changed our opinion But either they or their too warm friends promised too much more than they had energy to accomplish The truth is, as we are situated in connection with Lower Canada it is impossible to do much to mend matters Form any government you choose and as the Brown Dorion a few years ago, and the Macdonald Sicotte of the present day, promise as they may they cannot do as they would The elements are adverse, and cannot coalesce You never can make an Upper Canada Protestant constituency to be satisfied with the doings of its member who must work in harmony with a Lower Canada Romanist It is out of the question Some arrangement must be entered into by which each section may manage its own

local affairs and by which matters affecting the country as a whole, may be settled by a general representative body from all parts concerned

A Federation of the different parts of British North America is the only cure for the miserable state of things which exists

The vote on the question of want of confidence was a very full one, almost all the members being present and voting yea or nay. We would have preferred our member's name appearing on one side or the other. No doubt he can explain fully and satisfactorily the cause of his absence from his place at this important juncture in the session. No doubt his absence will be handled against him by his opponents

By the time the next issue appeared the fight was on and Richard J. Cartwright (afterwards Sir Richard) made his debut in the political arena of Canada. The Standard published his first address to the electors on May 21st, 1863, and in announcing Mr Cartwright's candidature the editor gave expression to views of which any paper might well be proud

The Coming Election

We were called to stop the press while our last issue was passing through, in order to publish the address of R. J. Cartwright Esq., to the electors of this County. Mr Cartwright is determined to take time by the forelock and secure all the advantage which being early in the field will afford. We defer our criticisms on Mr C's address till we have an opportunity of seeing what others promise, who may seek similar honors to those sought by him. There is little danger but there will be a full team in the field, not less than four, we imagine, and we may expect stirring times.

Could we reach the ears of every voter, we would press one point, namely, the danger of encouraging any man as a candidate for your suffrages who will trifle with the purity of the elective franchise. The man whose vote can be purchased at any price whoever he may be, is not worthy of the name of man. He should be marked as a vile miscreant and scouted wherever he appears.

Whether the price be the fawning smile or familiar approach of the man who under other circumstances would not notice him, the whiskey treat or dinner, or the price

of the day on which the vote is given, whatever the price may be, let the man who would corrupt a voter by influencing him in any such unfair way, be given to understand that he is not the man to whom may be entrusted the interests of this fine county We wish earnestly that the County Seat matter be settled before the time of the election One chosen to represent the people should not be put in by a sectional vote Let the ground be clear of local questions and influences if possible A man put into Parliament by a section, will be expected to serve the interests of that section especially, and cannot be as well prepared to promote the interests of the whole as one elected on broad and general principles Let us look to our manhood as Britons, and act and vote independently Let us be slow to make promises, but when they are made for good reasons, let it be the same as though the act were performed Let every voter look with contempt upon the man who would offer to purchase his influence or vote by personal consideration Our manhood as sons of British sires is too valuable to be bartered for any material consideration Therefore, whatever personal advantage we may suppose would arise from the election of such and such a man we must look only to the public good and give that man our vote and influence who in our judgment will do most, not for us as individuals or as sections but for the good of the whole

To those who are not familiar with the history of the Cartwright family I might explain that the town of Napanee is built upon what was formerly known as the Cartwright estate and the Cartwright family were the largest landowners in the town in 1863 Richard John was then twenty-eight years of age He lived in Kingston and was a personal friend of John A Macdonald He was a conservative but very carefully abstained from appealing to the electors upon party grounds

To the Electors of Lennox and Addington

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with the wishes of no inconsiderable number of your body I have determined to present myself as a candidate for the honor of representing this County in the ensuing Parliament

In so doing I heartily wish it were in my power to congratulate you as in former times on the favorable prospects before us

Bnt as it is I wonld be paltering with my own convictions, and would be ntterly unworthy of your confidence, il I did not say frankly that I consider the present aspect ol onr affairs economically and politically, such as to justify the gravest apprehensions

Causes over which we can exercise no control may at any instant involve us in a war of the most desperate character, and how ill we are prepared to endnre such a calamity may be jndged from the fact that even now after fifty years unbroken peace, we are so completely unable to bring onr expenditure within ont legitimate income that a ministry pledged to retrenchment are forced to admit an excess of three millions expenditure in one single year, while the best they can promise for the futnre is that their next bndget will be only deficient by abont one million of dollars!

It would be waste of words to point out to yon at length the dangers with which such a state of things is pregnant. lor myself I will only say, that if honored with yonr confidence, the line of policy I am prepared to advocate may be defined in two words

Retrenchment and Defence!

I desire earnestly to see onr ordinary expenses reduced within the limits of onr ordinary income, but I desire no less ardently to see this country pnt in an efficient state of defence, and I am ready to snpport any measure at all within onr means to carry ont which promises to attain that end satisfactorily Indeed snch appears to me the overwhelming importance ol these two objects that I am willing to sink all minor differences whatever till they are accomplished and therefore omit from this address all save the briefest reference to several topics on which I might otherwise have dwelt at more length

I beg however that yon will all distinctly understand that I have not the least reinctance to express my opinion on any given subject should you at any time think fit to call npon me to do so dnring the canvass I am abont to commence My meaning in what I have said is simply this that I believe the conntry to be in such peril that it becomes all good citizens Conservative or Reformer, to lay aside party disputes and stand together firmly, at least till this danger be overpast And I may urge this

the more reasonably because I believe I am justified in saying that almost all the great questions which formerly divided those parties have been peaceably adjusted, and that if at this juncture any important difference can be said to exist between them it lies chiefly in this—that the Reform party perceive perhaps the most clearly the vital importance of retrenching and adjusting our finances, while the Conservatives on the other hand are most alive to the quite as urgent necessity of preparing for the war storm which any hour may discharge itself on our heads.

I shall endeavor at all fitting times and places to secure for Upper Canada a fair proportionate share in the representative and I shall also oppose any measure which would injure our present country school system, but yet I deprecate any angry contention on such points till better times enable us to discuss them with that calmness and deliberation which they require and should receive at our hands.

For the rest I shall only add that, though had circumstance permitted, I could have desired the benefit of a few years additional experience before entering on public life I am, at all events, sincerely anxious to advance what I believe to be the welfare of our country while in the deep stake I have in the prosperity of this County you possess the strongest guarantee that I will never neglect your interests if it be in my power to promote them.

And if in anything which I have said I have seemed to take too exaggerated a view of the difficulties of our position, you may be assured that it was from no cowardly fear of the consequences and distrust of the energy or resources of our people, if well and wisely used, but rather from my desire to explain myself fully and unreservedly to you all.

I have now placed my views before you as explicitly as I could I am conscious that in many things I fall far short of even my own idea of what your representative should be and should you deem me mistaken in my opinions, or think me too young and too inexperienced to serve you, I shall bow cheerfully to your decision.

But if on the other hand you should see fit to select me as your representative, the honor will be doubled to me by the reflection that I shall owe my election to your free, unbiased choice, with full knowledge and approbation

of my sentiments, and I trust that in such case I may be able by my future conduct to prove to you that your confidence is neither misplaced nor ill judged

I remain, Gentlemen,

Very sincerely

Your obedient servant,

RICHARD J. CARTWRIGHT

During the following week Mr Augustus Hooper, the Conservative candidate, made his appeal to the Independent electors The Standard on May 28th carefully reviews the situation in a long editorial, but expresses no preference for either of the two candidates in the field A meeting of the Reform party was called for the following week The editor was evidently awaiting the result of that meeting The Reformers concluded that it was too late to bring out a candidate but according to the views of a correspondent from Bath the meeting was in favor of choosing the lesser of the two evils While they did not by a vote pledge themselves to support either candidate, Hooper was berated for not having settled the question of the County town and for absenting himself from the House when the vote of want of confidence was taken and as Cartwright had no sins to answer for he seemed to be the choice of the Reformers

In a leading editorial of June the 4th, The Standard leaves no doubt as to where it stands. It charges Hooper with having purposely absented himself from the House when the test vote was taken and appeals to the electors to—

VOTE FOR MR CARTWRIGHT

Vote for MR CARTWRIGHT and elect an independent member to Parliament

Vote for MR CARTWRIGHT and secure a member who cannot be bought or sold

Vote for MR CARTWRIGHT and elect a man who will vote for retrenchment and economy

Vote for MR CARTWRIGHT and elect the man who has the largest interest in the County

Vote for MR CARTWRIGHT, and elect a member who will carry the largest influence

Vote for MR CARTWRIGHT and elect a man who will do as he agrees to do, and upon whom you can rely

Vote for MR CARTWRIGHT, and have an M P P who will not dodge a vote

Vote for MR CARTWRIGHT, and elect a man who will be an able statesman

Vote for MR CARTWRIGHT, and you will never repent it

While Mr Cartwright had always been regarded as a Conservative is it not possible that what took place at his first nomination made a greater impression upon his party affiliation than has heretofore been credited? His nomination was seconded by John Stevenson afterwards the Hon John Stevenson the first Speaker of the first Legislative Assembly of Ontario Mr Stevenson referred to him in the most complimentary terms and it is a well-known fact that Sir Richard never forgot the support he received from Mr. Stevenson and the Reform party upon that occasion

The North American which was supporting the candidacy of Hooper, administered a rather severe rebuke to The Standard for supporting Cartwright and quite unjustly charged that paper with inconsisteocy The editor however, was quite capable of striking back and did so in his issue of June 18th

Our Position

During election excitements it is difficult to "keep cool," and to pursue that course which wisdom would direct and approve Fallible we are as a race and the editorial post cannot claim to be an exception to the rule But, after all, and without any attempt at hiding our sins, where is the ground for the tirade of abuse with which we are assailed by a writer in The North American of 10th inst His ground appears to be simply that we have taken sides with Mr Cartwright! Now we challenge this verbose and conceited scribbler to produce anything in previous numbers of this paper to prove that we held ourselves bound to take no side in this contest Our uniform language was hear all parties and then determine intelligently who most deserves your support and give that support freely and unsolicited

We did not know bnt that other men, and perhaps those whose views we could endorse more fully than the views of either of the parties in the field might come forward We waited for a full declaration of who the men were to be who would be candidates for the suffrages of

the people and when that became known we took our side, after weighing the political platform, comparative talents, and antecedents of the two gentlemen, and had no hesitation in declaring ourselves fully in favor of Mr Cartwright

The contemptible charges of the above writer, of our having bartered ourselves circulated slander and falsehoods, etc, etc, are unworthy of notice The writer is evidently under the influence of disappointed feelings He no doubt thought that after our hesitation, and as no other candidate appeared in the field that we would support Mr Hooper who had our support at the last election contest But is it a valid reason why we should support a man now that we had supported him on a former occasion? —Even the same men may offer themselves to-day, and there be reasons why we should support one and to-morrow why we should support the other without mercenary influences being reasonably attributable But how much more when the same candidates are not both in the field We supported Hooper against his late opponent because we thought the trial had proved the latter unequal to meet the necessities of the County and not the man to carry out the views of the majority of the electors, and because we thought the former might represent the County more faithfully We now support Cartwright, because it is our matured conviction that he is better calculated to promote the interests of this important County than Mr Hooper, and if we take this course we can see no reason why we should be found fault with, any more than if we had continued in our support of Mr Hooper We defy our maligners to present and prove their accusations of inconsistency We know that there are some whose vision is so eclipsed by selfishness, and whose judgment is held so completely in subserviency to others, and whose oblique course has so accustomed them to wrong doing that they cannot conceive of honesty or uprightness existing in others but we can afford to rest under the censure of such characters Their praise would be a disparagement and their blame is in the eye of the intelligent and worthy the highest praise. We dictate not to others We think and let think, and cannot be driven from our path or frustrated in our designs by the paltry and ill natured rodomontade of angry and disappointed demagogues Our language still is Hooper has been tried and found wanting Cartwright is worthy

of a trial on account of abilities of a superior order, a stake in the County which will make him true to its interests, and a platform agreeable, we believe, to the views of the majority of the electors of Lennox and Addington

In the following issue of June 25th The Standard tenderly commits Mr Hooper to his political grave and does its best to soothe the wounded feelings of his disappointed followers There is no unseemly boasting of the victory achieved

The Election Contest

The struggle is over Rarely has so much energy been brought to bear and expended in an election Both parties evidently did their utmost and too in the best way to conquer his oppouent and the strongest in influence and friends succeeded The result so far as known is startling even to Mr Cartwright's friends We or they did not expect such a majority To win by 100 was the utmost to which their expectations reached a week ago A majority of 300 is more than any even the most sanguine anticipated The contest was in some respects almost unique Mr Hooper had given as good satisfaction for the two sessions which he represented this County as any former member had succeeded in doing He was not blameless Who is so? He had voted right in the judgment of the majority on almost every question in which he took part He had been industrious seldom being absent from the House and when he spoke it was to the point and secured an attentive ear from the House One fault was the cause of his defeat and that his absence at the want of confidence vote Somehow the electors of Lennox and Addington got it into their minds that he shrinked responsibility at that most important time, and once in the idea that their representative either with or without an understanding with John A skedaddled and it was impossible to remove it, or make them look favorably upon the man thus suspected

The result of this contest is the more startling in view of the political platform of the two gentlemen being so completely similar Both Conservatives but at the same time liberal in their views both unimpeached and unimpeachable in their loyal attachment to the British Crown One can hardly see the ground on which a struggle so determined was based and yet a contest more determined perhaps than ever was witnessed between old Tory and

Reformer took place Local interests and other considerations would lead us to be satisfied with the result but even broader and more patriotic views influence us when we say that in our candid judgment now after the contest is over, the best is done for the County as a whole

If our friends who favored the defeated candidate will settle down into quiet acquiescence with things as they have resulted if they will co-operate in the promotion of harmony and peace as heartily as we have all worked for our favorite man, and if we all labor together to co-operate with our legislators to seek the good of the country we may reasonably expect that a decade of unparalleled prosperity is before us

The Canadian press follows closely the trend of events across the border There was no abatement in the awful destruction of life and property and the farther the war progressed the more bitterly did the contending sides express their contempt and hatred for each other As Upper Canada had as early as 1793 in the second session of the first Parliament of the Province taken its stand upon the slavery question the South could look for no sympathy from this quarter towards the traffic they were seeking to perpetuate Nearly all the news from the scene of hostilities reached Canada through Northern channels and our experience through the Great War has taught us that only such news is released by the censor as will best serve the propaganda purposes of the side releasing it We are not therefore greatly surprised to find a man of the even disposition of the editor of The Standard indulging in some pretty strong language respecting the Southern cause in his issue of July 9th

The Balance Between North and South

For more than two years the two great divisions of the United States have been engaged in deadly strife—a strife not at first intended to be destructive of life and property to a thousandth degree of what has transpired but a strife which has increased in dimensions as circumstance after circumstance occurred to aggravate the cause of alienation and exasperate the feelings of the belligerents on either side The South never calculated upon the sacrifice of means, and of the best blood of their country and both in such boundless measure as has resulted Had they been aware of the cost they never would have sought to per

petuate their peculiar institution against the protest of the civilized world at such a sacrifice. They had been accustomed to caneing Northern men on the floors of their legislative chambers, bullying committees into favorable reports on questions involving their interests by the force of dirk, bowie-knife and revolver, setting aside or setting at defiance the wishes of the majority, lynching honest men who dared to affirm the baseness of the principles on which slavery was based, anything indeed, how base soever that thing might be, was not too base or outrageous to perform in order to gag those who saw the wickedness of their favorite traffic and to strengthen that on which their hearts were set although in its enjoyment they might be compelled to fatten on the sweat and tears and groans and blood of their down-trodden fellow men. They had grown great and powerful and defiant and looked upon the structure which they had raised as intended to be perpetuated forever.

Let the cowardly North bluster as they may, they dare not fight the chivalry of the South. Or even if their temerity should lead them so far, King Cotton will compel interference on the part of the European Powers, and we will have to suffer but a little time. But let the worst come that can happen, and we can walk through a host of Abolitionist Yankees, and joining our pro-slavery friends of the North, in the great commercial centres, we shall make short work of conquering a peace and establishing our independence. Such was the sentiment of the South at the beginning of this fratricidal war. The sea of blood which has been shed, the treasures which have been squandered, the misery which has been entailed never were calculated upon, no estimate was made for them.

The North, on the other hand, accustomed to the bullying bluster of the South, calculated upon the heat passing off in wordy protestations, threats, paper declarations, etc., and that after their bluster was over they would return to their usual course and bear, though it might be but with ill grace, the supremacy of the Black Republican party. The slave-patronizing Democrats had had their long, long turn, now they would permit their opponents to take the reins of empire, and drive the car of state for a brief term. They never thought of the South fighting. Or, if they did, they thought that having the army and

navy of the United States its treasury, its credit, its prestige as an established power with an immensely larger population of free industrious men the Federal cause must triumph in every encounter and the war be but of short duration. Look at the feelings of the nation at the time of the battle of Bull Run, and see whether these were not their sentiments. But they met and tried each other's strength and metal, and like two brothers estranged after an encounter in which both are injured, they retire more disgusted with each other than before the conflict and more determined not to be friends.

In the issue of August 27th appeared the proclamation of the Governor-General dated August 21st 1863, announcing the separation of Lennox and Addington from Frontenac.

The editor appears to have dealt at some length with all the public questions of the day. In the issue of October 8th he devotes a whole column to the consideration of the Dunkin Act which was then before the Legislature. Space will not permit me to quote more than one paragraph in which he justifies one phase of the Act which in practically the same form, is embodied in the Ontario Temperance Act and has been most severely criticized.

> His views made law would allow of more easy convictions for the infraction of existing regulations. Instead of the burden of proof being thrown upon the prosecuting party when there existed strong presumption of guilt, it would devolve upon the supposed delinquent to prove himself innocent. As the law exists one of the most difficult points is to get evidence against an offender. To do so you must induce those who actually drink themselves to act against those from whom they obtain it. Or the very undesirable course is pursued of persons purchasing drink just for the purpose of becoming informants. A change something such as suggested in Mr Dunkin's Bill is very desirable.

We frequently hear complaints in our own day and generation that it is difficult to get the best men of the municipalities to accept nomination for public office. From a communication published in The Standard on October 8th it is evident that one elector at least entertained the opinion that many municipalities in the county suffered from the same complaint sixty years ago.

To the Editor of The Standard

Dear Sir —It has for some time past been generally acknowledged that as a class, our municipal councillors do very little credit to our country. Their moral weight is painfully small. Men have lost confidence in their honesty, and consequently attach but very little importance to what they say, as giving very little intimation of what they really think or what they mean to do. If they had set themselves to discredit municipal institutions and to cast ridicule upon the decision of the polls, they could scarcely have taken a better course than that which for some time they have pursued. For this state of matters the country has itself to blame. If the quiet, decent, intelligent, and gentlemanly portion of the community will keep back from the positions they ought to occupy and the duties they ought to discharge, they need not be surprised if the mercenary and unworthy step forward and occupy those positions which are really sent a-begging, and should serve themselves by professing to discharge duties which the country has a right to expect should be discharged with all honor and honesty, which are actually set about in a far different way. There cannot be a doubt but what our township and village Councils are a disagreeable rabble in general. There are exceptions of course, but no one can for a moment doubt that such is their prevailing character.

The editor did not content himself with laying before his readers his views upon current local events. His field was the world and there were few if any occurrences of importance that escaped his attention. He had the happy faculty of condensation without omitting any essential detail, so that in few words he presented to his readers a fairly complete review of the subject under consideration. We would look in vain in most of our weekly papers of to-day for as sensible an editorial as the following of October 15th, 1863.

European Affairs—Is War Imminent?

The partition of Poland in 1815 between Russia, Austria, and Prussia, blotted out the name of Poland from the nominal record of nations. But only from the nominal record—for the idea has been retained in all minds impressed with the heroic valor of the Poles, that although

they had no nominal existence as nation, yet did they continue to exist actnally in the sentiment of the world

Internal distraction had weakened them—division amongst themselves had deprived them of the available prowess necessary to meet their rapacions neighbors, who gladly availed themselves of the time of their weakness to swallow them up That which existed in the mind of the thinking part of mankind remained, notwithstanding the immolation of right on the altar of national ambition, in the minds of the sons and daughters of the fatherland They were still in their own minds independent Might had trimmphed over and trodden down right bnt the body only, that which was material or merely accidental in arrangements lor governing was made snbject The mind, patriotism principle, said we must "bide our time" for destiny awards ns due praise for patient endnrance, and too deliverance from onr arrogant oppressors

The national character still existed in mind, ready to develop itself when freed lrom the incubus which pressed npon it Years pass on and years of suffering Russia and her lellows in the spoliation of this heroic nation promised constitutional privileges but Austria and Prussia only to a limited extent and Rnssia in no degree granted those privileges —The Poles were treated as a conquered race—in one case absolntely in the others partially

Under snch circumstances it could not be expected, either that they could remain quiet or develop their energies in such a way as to be likely to cope successfnlly with their powerlnl conqnerors, hence their struggles have been those ol weakness oppressed outraged, downtrodden, against power oppressive rapacions exacting The Poles have struggled bnt they have been as the dove in the talons of the vnltnre or the fawn in the paws of the bear Might has triumphed over every principle of right, and while lying bleeding at the leet of the conquerors has by her groans and blood appealed to the civilized world to assist her to assert her liberty But the civilized world so far as aristocratic continental Europe was concerned had no ear for her cries or heart to feel for her miseries and the Poles suffered on A crisis was brought on in January last, and the Poles flew to arms and since then they have struggled manlnlly but against fearful odds and they are likely to be swallowed np England almost alone is lound to protest with energy against the utter annhilation of this

heroic people But will England go to war in order to assert the right of others not of her own nation? She has done so and may do it again Her patience long tried in diplomacy, may exhaust itself and she with perhaps her old allies against Russia, may be found in the arena of mortal conflict. One must say that the scenes now being enacted, in the outrages committed upon this people would justify a combination to chastise the arrogant nation thus making such a use of its power and to raise a patriotic and noble people to a position to take that part which they appear to have the soul to take in advancing the civilization of humanity

Other complications are also arising which may tend to hasten a disturbance of European affairs and bring on a contest affecting all the powers of Europe It appears that the King of Denmark has failed in the observance of certain stipulations entered into with Austria and Prussia in regard to the Government of Schleswig and Holstein duchies belonging to the Danish Crown These duchies are a part of Germany and are represented in the German Diet It is possible that trouble may arise out of this matter, as a committee of the Parliament of the Confederate German States recommends the employmeot of force to compel the Danish government to fulfil its engagements

Whatever influence this new cause of trouble may exert, we can hardly see how the Poles can be left to such a cruel fate as they are doomed to under the uncontrolled cupidity of Russia May we not hope that something may transpire to hasten deliverance for this noble, but deeply injured people?

The Standard was a strong advocate of popular education The following is a portion only of one of many articles upon the subject

Popular Education and Human Progress

The advantage which we claim for our own day is this—that we hold the doctrine almost universally as a people that the masses should be educated "No ancient nation ever advanced this doctrine "No philosopher or statesman of ancient times ever set it forth as a principle that all ranks of society should be educated In this especially we occupy a vantage ground far above former ages. They

sought the perpetual elevation of the few The old aristocratic idea of higher and lower grades was dominant in their system, and in order to keep the vulgar horde—the masses—where they were, they must be left in ignorance —The result of the action of these principles is apparent in history Nations rose gained a place and declined Their existence was ephemeral We wonder while we contemplate the brief life of the Medo-Persian or Grecian empires and as we look upon the surgings and heavings of the nations existing since the dismemberment of the great Roman empire we are astonished at the want of stability manifested in them The grand secret appears to us to be the want of intelligence in the masses and the consequent ease with which they could be swayed by designing demagogues

Do not the changes which have taken place in France during the present and last centuries arise from the same cause? An ignorant, uncultivated, unreflecting people will always be influenced by those above them in intelligence, and are made the creatures of one aspirant after another never realizing the good which is promised always disappointed, and ready because not able to judge for themselves, to be duped by the next aspirant to power That which has saved Britain from the upheavings which have destroyed other nations is the comparative intelligence of her middle classes and she only wants a more general diffusion of education amongst the lower classes in order to become a power invulnerable to every attack which may be made upon her The desired change is being brought about there slowly, but surely Here we have superior advantages We have not old established and cherished principles and habits to contend against —The ground is clear, and the will of both government and people is in favor of generally diffused facilities for thoroughly preparing the whole people for their part in existence as thinking and responsible beings

Our own country was passing through a political crisis at this time Ministries came and went and while in power did little more than mark time, thereby emphasizing the need for some sort of change The solution was eventually found by the Fathers of Confederation The American War, however, was the all absorbing topic and engaged the attention of every editor There was in some quarters a fear and nervous appre-

hension that Canada would in some way be involved Mr Cartwright, in his address to the electors, left no doubt as to his fears "Causes over which we can exercise no control may at any instant involve us in a war of the most desperate character" The Standard had column upon column of news items, correspondence and editorials upon the situation The following from an editorial of November 19th is a fair illustration of "a case of nerves," from which no editor in the country was exempt

> The topic which has had most interest for Canadian readers for the last few days is that sprung upon us by the news of Friday last when it was announced that a scheme had been concocted by the Southern refugees in Canada and their sympathizers here and along the American border "to take possession of some steamers on Lake Erie, to surprise Johnson's Island set free the prisoners of war confined there, and proceed with them to Buffalo" The scheme, it seems, comprehended also, "the seizure of Detroit, and its occupation during the winter and the organization of a rebel army to take the field in the spring, as an active invading force against Michigan Ohio and Indiana"
>
> In view of the vast numbers of Southern refugees which are scattered through Canada, and especially in our frontier towns and cities, and the amount of sympathy awarded to the promoters of the slave power both amongst the aristocratically inclined in Canada, and the inhuman nigger haters of the other side, and the prisoners of Johnson's Island there was some feasibility in the scheme which has just been detected
>
> We could hardly credit the announcement when first it met our eye, nor can we yet feel quite assured that it is not a "big sensation story," got up for effect But if it was thought of sufficient importance to engage the attention of the Government of the country, and to be communicated by the Governor-General to Lord Lyons at Washington, and thro' him to the Washington Government, and if the Government at Washington thought it of so much importance as to notify the authorities of Buffalo Detroit and other frontier cities of the probable danger, we must believe that there is something in it

The straits to which the Confederacy was reduced at this time may be gathered from an extract from a letter published

in The Standard on December 3rd and purporting to have been written from Vicksburgh to the St Louis Republican

> On the 12th of October the bodies of six men were found hanging side by side, in the woods near Talladega at which place there is a large conscript camp It is supposed these men were hanged for resistance to conscription Two women were publicly hung at Talladega on the 13th for refusing to divulge the hiding places of their husbands, who had fled at the approach of the conscription officers. A perfect reign of terror exists in this part of the country The woods are full of refugees trying to evade the relentless conscripting officers All men from the age of eighteen to forty-five, regardless of wealth or station, are conscripted for the confederate army Another conscription for state service has been made of boys from sixteen to eighteen and men from forty-five to sixty, who are able to hold up a musket and are not otherwise in the employment of the government The people are yearning for peace at any price and upon any terms

The deep interest taken by Canadians in the American War is manifested by the frequency of the editorials upon the subject The editor endeavors to keep his readers posted in the movements of the two armies and in the political situation as well In his editorial of December 17th he gives us a bird's eye view of the whole situation and we can read between the lines a forecast that the end was near He was not the only one who underrated the confederacy's power of resistance The surrender of Lee was still sixteen months distant

The War—Signs of the End

> But after all we cannot but think that even the minority in Britain and Canada who expressed sympathy with the South, did so thoughtlessly Their heart was not with slavery It was rather against the braggarts of the North, who unreasonably berated England and her sons No true Briton could be in sympathy with the South on account of any principle for which they were contending That is out of the question
>
> And the change which has of late taken place in the position and prestige of the belligerents tells truly in the manner in which it is received how the pulse of Britons beats toward this rebellion Never since the beginning of

the war has the North occupied so good a position as now. Never was the anti slavery party so strong. Never was President Lincoln and his Cabinet more firmly seated in the confidence of the nation. Never did the arms of the North appear more likely to triumph over the obstinate bravery of Southern chivalry. Never did Southern slavery, that monster of iniquity, appear more surely to totter to its fall, and who can but see in the tone of the Southern press, in the language of official documents, and in the private reports of officers serving in various departments of slavedom, as well as in the fact which is boldly asserted, that the corps serving under General Breckenridge at the late battle of Chattanooga refused to fight—that the fate of the Confederacy is sealed. Everything, too, tends to show, that with the fall of this arrogant and aspiring Confederacy, falls the last hope of slavery existing as a permanent institution on this continent. And if, even with the cost of so much blood and treasure, this foul and blasting curse is removed, future generations will not reflect upon the cost as too great which has saved them from having entailed upon them so great an evil. That the North should pay such a price may appear strange to some. It does appear strange. But, "with what measure ye mete it shall be measured to you again." The majority of the North were not only consenting parties to the perpetuation of this iniquity, but thousands of them were stained by actual participation in the enormous wrongs inflicted upon the African race. It could not be reasonably expected but that their sins would have their punishment. And not only the sins of actual participation in this enormity, but of allowing, aiding, and comforting it, in the passing of such outrages upon honest legislation as the Fugitive Slave Law—an enactment which will stand as an everlasting stain upon the escutcheon of American history. Before American sentiment could allow of the passing and enforcement of such a law, there must have been a degree of depravity reached which would require all that has transpired in this sanguinary struggle to arouse, to cause humiliation for, and to purge. No doubt can reasonably exist as to a better state of things being in revision for the people. Purged from the poisonous effects of this moral, social, and political upas, all that can make really great will have chance of development and growth, and we may reasonably expect a future of greater prosperity and happiness in our relations

with them Still no doubt a severe, and it may be somewhat prolonged effort will be made by the leading men in the South who are committed to the rebellion, but the end must come, and with it no doubt an honest and certain arrangement for the extinction of slavery.

In the first issue of the New Year (1864) the editor gives us the result of the municipal election From his remarks and a glance at the vote cast we are disposed to conclude that we have not degenerated much in municipal affairs during the past sixty years The old council appear to have clung together on the ticket system It was a clear case of the 'ins' against the "outs" The electors must have been impressed with the thought that they would

"rather bear those ills we have
Than fly to others that we know not of,"

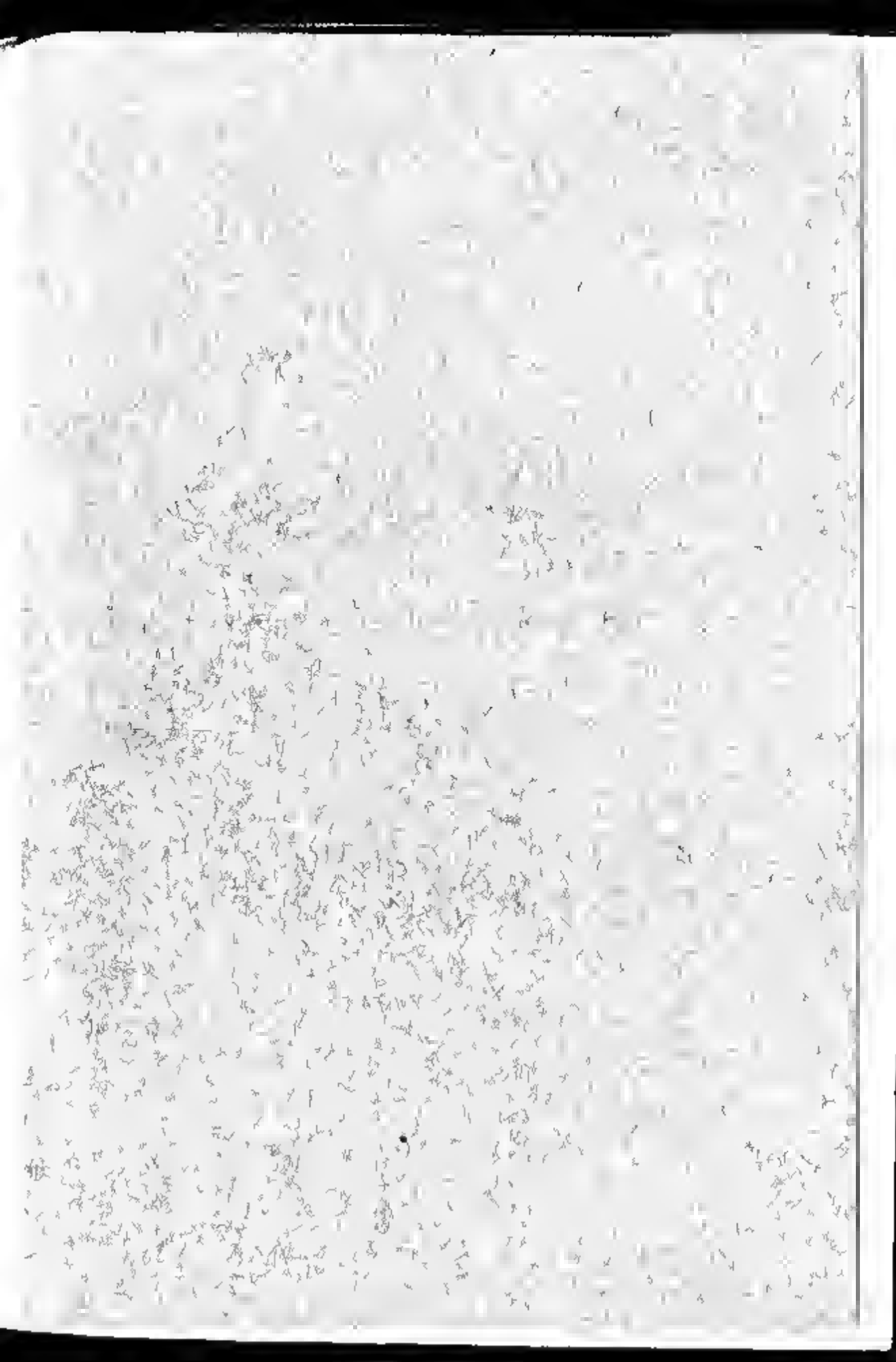
and accordingly voted for the old council

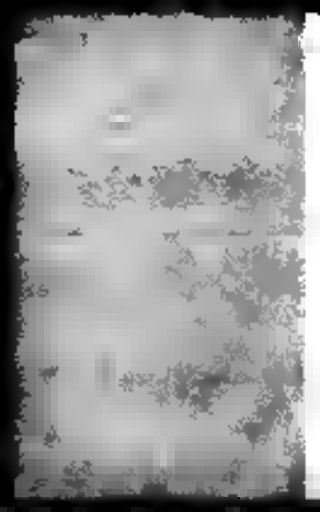
Out Election is Over

The agony is now over Everything that now and again takes place has its commencement, continuance and end Christmas came and it passed away The New Year came and came with a terrific hurricane and passed away also, the hurricane too and so with our election but we must say that it passed off very quietly and without much excitement There was considerable talk before the time of election, about corruption and awful disclosures, and all that sort of thing, which we invariably hear from those who are out of office and who are anxious to relieve those who are in office from all care and responsibility Several caucus meetings were held and the public were called together to hear for themselves of alleged abuses and the defence to be made by the City Fathers The people listened calmly and quietly, and have given their verdict, and have kindly and considerately allowed the opposing candidates to retire from public life for another year At the close of the first day's polling the opposition candidates were far behind, so far that they saw there was not the shadow of a chance of their election On the morning of the second day, like wise men they came in a body to withdraw from the contest and the poll would have been closed at an early hour, had it not been for some scattering votes The whole of the old Council are in for another year's lease of office At the close of the poll the votes stood as follows

Old Council		Opposition	
W H Wilkinson	180	J T Grange	47
S McL Detlor	171	S S Madden	41
John Stevenson	169	B C Davy	39
W McGillivray	166	J F Bartels	34
W Miller	166	W McMullen	25

Much prise is due to the Returning officer for his patieuce fairness and gentlemanly conduct during the whole of the contest and we must now congratulate our Town on the selection made for another year We must say further that there are some men among the opposition candidates that would have been an honor to the Council —but, So mote it be





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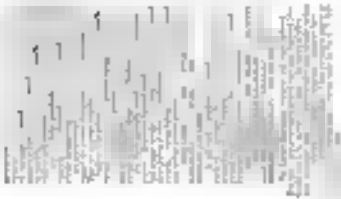

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